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30 SEP 1963

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

County Medical Officer

and

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1962

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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, My Lords,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Reports as County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1962. The year was again one of steady growth with no matters developing which appear to call for special reference. The estimated population increased by 4,020 and the birth rate continued the upward trend which began in 1959. The rate for 1962 of 16·3 per 1,000 population is the highest rate since 1948. It is probable that this rate will continue to increase during the next few years, and that it will create a problem for both the hospital and the domiciliary midwifery services. The majority of the 160 extra confinements which occurred in the year under review took place in hospital, but a bigger load had still to be carried by the domiciliary service because, in order to cope with the extra demand, the hospitals had more often to relieve pressure on their beds by discharging patients before the tenth day after their confinements, thus passing over the responsibility for nursing during the lying-in period to the home nursing service.

The death rate was a little less than in the previous year. The usual principle causes of death were heart diseases, vascular diseases of the nervous system, and cancer. With regard to cancer, although there was a slight fall in the total number of deaths from this cause, the number of deaths due to cancer of the lung again increased. This type of cancer is now responsible for one-fifth of the deaths from malignant disease.

The vital statistics relating to mothers and infants were again very satisfactory. There was a slight rise in the infant mortality rate over the very low rate for 1961, but the rate of 17·4 still compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales which was 21·4.

Generally speaking the incidence of the infectious diseases was low. The number of cases of poliomyelitis was only two, and there was a noteworthy reduction in the number of cases of whooping cough.

In the matter of protection against disease by vaccination and immunisation there was a very large increase in the demand for vaccination against smallpox in the early part of the year because of the outbreak of the disease in Bradford. In the East Riding vaccinations and re-vaccinations numbered over fifteen thousand as against the usual number of about three thousand, despite the

fact that there was certainly no incentive to vaccination given except to those whose duties might bring them into contact with sick people. The demand for vaccination against poliomyelitis and for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has continued at about the usual level. Figures published by the Ministry of Health show that for the East Riding the percentages of persons protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis were higher in the case of each of these diseases than those for England and Wales.

The demands made on the ambulance service continue to increase, especially as regards the transport of out-patients. In this group of patients the number of patient-journeys has again increased by six thousand on the figure for the previous year. Owing to the long distances of the main hospitals from most of the ambulance stations this type of transport is time-consuming, and the effect on the service of the increase in this side of the work has, on many occasions, created difficulties in maintaining local cover for accidents and emergencies.

In the field of mental health, building has commenced on the new Junior Training Centre and Hostel at Driffield, and negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of a site in Beverley upon which it is proposed to erect a Training Centre and Hostel for adult mentally sub-normal patients. A part-time Day Centre for severely sub-normal children was opened in Cottingham.

Following upon the publication of the Command Paper "A Hospital Plan for England and Wales" the Minister of Health issued a Circular in which all Local Health Authorities were requested to submit schemes for their planned development for the next ten years, and the programme for this development which was approved by the County Council is included in this Report.

Once again I wish to record my thanks to members of the Health Committee and School Welfare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee for their continued help and support and also to all members of the staffs of the General and School Health Departments for another year of loyal and conscientious service.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. WATSON,
County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
BEVERLEY,
August, 1963.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1962

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Tel. No.: Office, Beverley 81281; Home, Beverley 82609.

ACTING DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Buckrose Health Division. Oxford Street, Bridlington. Tel. 5381.
J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Haltemprice Health Division. Anlaby House, Anlaby. Tel. Kirkella 58445.
L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Holderness Health Division. Lord Roberts Road, Beverley. Tel. 81281.
W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Howdenshire Health Division. Burnby Lane, Pocklington. Tel. 3226.
W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

WHOLE-TIME:

Patricia Gabb, M.B., Ch.B.
Margaret Mulvein, M.B., Ch.B.
I. W. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B.
Olive M. Sparrow, M.D., M.B., B.S.
Margaret L. Walker, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PART-TIME:

Janet S. Dann, M.B., Ch.B.
Mary E. Exon, M.B., Ch.B.
Barbara Hodgson, M.B., Ch.B.
Elizabeth McV. Redfern, M.B., Ch.B.
Cynthia M. Rosen, M.B., Ch.B.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

G. R. Smith, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

WHOLE-TIME:

Miss J. M. Cripps, L.D.S.
C. H. Elphick, L.D.S. (from 3rd September, 1962)
S. Smullen, L.D.S. (from 26th November, 1962)
L. B. Wilson, L.D.S.

PART-TIME:

Mrs. J. M. Ayers, L.D.S.
Mr. E. Beddoes, L.D.S.
Mr. R. F. Coates, L.D.S.
Mrs. U. Coates, L.D.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C. (to 31st January, 1962)
R. T. Hunter, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (from 1st February, 1962)

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER.

G. R. Gray.

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

S. Bateman.
G. E. Howes.
J. Liptrot.
K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

Post vacant.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Mrs. A. B. Godfrey (from 3rd December, 1962)

SOCIAL WORKER (CHILD GUIDANCE).

Miss S. Graham, Soc. Dip.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Mrs. E. McCreadie, R.M.N.

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

Miss A. Clarke, L.C.S.T.
Mrs. P. A. Gibbard, L.C.S.T.
Mrs. A. M. Nicholson, L.C.S.T. (from 19th March, 1962)

DENTAL HYGIENIST.

Miss M. A. Rennison (from 3rd September, 1962)

ORGANISER OF DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Mrs. J. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Miss S. M. Savage, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

COUNTY DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

Mrs. E. Allman, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J. M. Arthur, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Asbridge, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. K. M. Barnes, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (to 31st October, 1962)
Miss E. Beal, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Mrs. C. Bell, S.R.N. (part-time) (to 16th April, 1962)
Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Bilton, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Mrs. W. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J. M. Bradford, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Miss K. Bratley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Miss M. Brighton, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Bristow, S.E.A.N.
Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Miss M. Cammidge, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 30th November, 1962)
Mrs. M. Campey, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Mrs. L. Colbeck, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Miss H. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Coverdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss V. Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Miss I. M. Darley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Miss I. Derving, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Mrs. M. E. C. Dickinson, S.R.N.
Miss B. Dolphin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. E. Eyre, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. K. Fawley, S.R.N.
Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. B. George, S.C.M. (from 24th March, 1962)
Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M. (to 28th February, 1962)
Mrs. F. M. Hagyard, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 3rd September, 1962)

Mrs. B. A. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. Hall, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Miss M. Hallam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. V. Hay, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Miss M. E. Hodgson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss D. E. Holden, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Miss E. Hutchinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. E. Jenkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. B. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 30th July, 1962)
Mrs. E. Lenderyou, S.R.N.
Miss E. McFetrich, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. M. Merriman, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. F. Miles, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Miss G. Rider, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. E. Rozenbroek, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.
Mrs. P. Shearer, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. Shipp, S.R.N. (from 16th April, 1962)
Miss M. Spavin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (from 22nd January, 1962)
Mrs. V. Stockdale, S.R.N.
Miss J. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
Miss M. Warcup, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. Warder, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. H. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. West, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (to 30th June, 1962)
Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
Mrs. J. Winship, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (to 28th February, 1962)
Mrs. M. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
Mrs. D. Wylie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E. Binley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. M. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss L. I. Broadhurst, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. I. Burge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 5th January, 1962)
Miss M. K. Clarkson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. Coates, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st February, 1962)
Miss F. H. Collier, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss C. Connolly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss J. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. English, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 2nd April to 22nd September, 1962)
Miss L. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
Miss P. Fenton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert (from 4th June, 1962)
Mrs. W. M. Greysmith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss A. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. M. Holden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss D. Hunt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss D. H. Lemar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss L. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. B. Pickard, S.R.N., H.V. Cert,. (to 22nd December, 1962)
Miss M. M. Reid, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss I. Rippon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. A. Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 22nd October, 1962)
Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 31st March, 1962)
Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. W. M. Wilde, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Student Health Visitors—Two.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities at 31st December, 1962.

Local Authority	Name of Medical Officer
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Hedon	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
URBAN DISTRICTS	
Driffield	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Filey	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Haltemprice	L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H
Hornsea	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Derwent	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Driffield	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Pocklington	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

Section 1. – Vital Statistics

POPULATION

Districts	Census, 1961	Estimated	
		1961	1962
Administrative County	223,783	224,510	228,530
Urban Districts	114,037	112,900	114,720
Rural Districts	109,746	111,610	113,810

The rates for the various statistics given in this report are based on the Registrar General's estimated population for mid-1962, i.e. 228,530. The preliminary report of the Census for 1961 gave the population of the administrative county at the time the Census was taken in April, 1961, as 223,783.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	23·5	24·0	23·8
1911—1920	20·3	19·3	20·8
1921—1930	17·9 *	16·6 *	18·8 *
1931—1940	14·8	14·4	14·9
1941—1950	17·2	17·2	17·2
1951	14·5	14·1	14·8
1952	14·9	14·6	15·2
1953	15·0	14·8	15·3
1954	14·2	14·0	14·4
1955	13·8	13·8	13·8
1956	14·4	14·1	14·8
1957	15·0	14·7	15·4
1958	14·3	14·2	14·4
1959	15·0	14·8	15·1
1960	15·5	15·8	15·2
1961	15·9	16·3	15·6
1962	16·3	16·0	16·7

*Average rate per 10 year period.

The live birth rate for the County was 16·3, an increase on the rate for 1961 which was 15·9. The provisional rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 18·0 per thousand population, and to compare the East Riding rate with this figure, use has to be made of the comparability factor which takes into consideration the age and sex constitution of the County. When this factor is applied to the crude birth rate for the County of 16·3 the adjusted rate so obtained is 17·3.

There were 3,735 live births and 66 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,801, an increase of 160 on the 1961 figures. Of these births, 351 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners and midwives was 6,033, and 10 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 2,583 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 17·4 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 18·7 in 1961 and 17·2 in 1960. The provisional rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 18·1.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Number of Illegitimate Live Births in the County:

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1950	180	87	93
1951	153	75	78
1952	141	62	79
1953	124	66	58
1954	116	61	55
1955	111	54	57
1956	114	67	47
1957	111	47	64
1958	101	42	59
1959	123	66	57
1960	126	60	66
1961	137	65	72
1962	165	83	82

There were 165 illegitimate live births, 28 more than in 1961.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0·72 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·61 in the previous year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County was 4·4% of the total live births.

DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES)

per 1,000 of the Population

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	13·7	15·1	13·2
1911—1920	13·6	14·6	12·9
1921—1930	12·2 *	13·2 *	11·6 *
1931—1940	12·3	13·0	11·6
1941—1950	12·0	12·9	11·1
1951	12·4	13·7	11·2
1952	11·4	12·3	10·6
1953	12·1	13·2	11·0
1954	12·4	13·9	10·9
1955	12·1	13·6	10·6
1956	12·4	13·8	11·1
1957	12·2	13·7	10·6
1958	12·6	13·7	11·5
1959	12·3	13·7	10·9
1960	12·2	13·4	11·1
1961	13·1	14·6	11·6
1962	12·5	14·0	11·0

*Average rate per 10 year period.

There were 2,857 deaths registered for the County in 1962, a decrease of 81 on the figure for the previous year. This gives a death rate of 12·5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13·1 in 1961. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 11·75 compared with the provisional rate for England and Wales for 1962, which was 11·9. The rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 12·0.

As in 1961, 74% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over and almost 49% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (1,041), cancer (475), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (400). These three causes accounted for 67·1% of the deaths, as compared with 65·9% in 1961.

The 1,041 deaths due to heart diseases were 7 less than in 1961 and represent a rate of 4·6 per thousand population, as compared with a rate of 4·7 in 1961.

Compared with 1961 the number of deaths attributed to cancer decreased from 482 to 475, the rate per thousand population changing from 2·15 to 2·08. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus was responsible for 97 of these deaths, an increase of 8 on the figure for 1961. Deaths from cancer of the stomach were 52 as compared with 56 in the previous year. Leukaemia was responsible for 17 deaths as against 18 in 1961 and 12 in 1960.

Of the 475 deaths due to cancer, 270 occurred in urban areas and 205 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2·4 and 1·8 per thousand population.

Motor vehicle and other accidents were responsible for 99 deaths during the year. In 1961 deaths from these two causes numbered 117.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death for the year 1962:

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	3	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective diseases	2	5	7
Cancer of stomach	28	24	52
Cancer of lungs, bronchus	77	20	97
Cancer of breast	1	49	50
Cancer of uterus	—	15	15
Cancer, other forms	141	103	244
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	11	6	17
Diabetes	8	11	19
Vascular lesions of nervous system	160	240	400
Coronary disease, angina	328	211	539
Hypertension with heart disease	12	27	39
Other heart disease	189	274	463
Other circulatory disease	60	66	126
Influenza	10	9	19
Pneumonia	69	87	156
Bronchitis	88	46	134
Other diseases of respiratory system	9	4	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	6	24
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	11	17
Nephritis and nephrosis	9	5	14
Hyperplasia of prostate	23	—	23
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	9	11	20
Other diseases	95	137	232
Motor vehicle accidents	23	11	34
All other accidents	34	31	65
Suicide	23	6	29
Homicide	—	—	—
Totals	1,439	1,418	2,857

The following table sets out the deaths in grouped diseases distributed according to the various age groups:

Age Group	Infectious Disease (including Syphilis)		Tuberculosis		Malignant Disease		Heart and Circulatory Diseases		Respiratory Diseases (including influenza)		Intestinal Diseases		Violence		All Other Causes		All Causes	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3·4	4	9·8	3	2·3	47	15·3	65	2·3
1—	—	—	—	—	1	0·2	1	0·1	—	—	—	—	3	2·3	3	1·0	8	0·3
5—	—	—	—	—	1	0·2	—	—	1	0·3	—	—	9	7·0	5	1·6	16	0·6
15—	—	—	—	—	5	1·1	1	0·1	3	0·9	—	—	13	10·2	2	0·6	24	0·8
25—	3	30·0	—	—	23	4·8	16	1·0	4	1·3	—	—	18	14·0	13	4·2	77	2·7
45—	2	20·0	3	50·0	171	36·0	238	15·2	66	20·5	15	36·6	32	25·0	37	12·0	564	19·7
65—	3	30·0	—	—	147	31·0	418	26·7	76	23·6	8	19·5	13	10·2	48	15·6	713	25·0
75—	2	20·0	3	50·0	127	26·7	893	56·9	161	50·0	14	34·1	37	29·0	153	49·7	1,390	48·6
Totals	10	—	6	—	475	—	1,567	—	322	—	41	—	128	—	308	—	2,857	—

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—1910	110	114	107
1911—1920	82	84	81
1921—1930	61 *	59 *	63 *
1931—1940	51	50	53
1941—1950	39	40	39
1951	28	30	26
1952	24	27	21
1953	27	26	28
1954	23	23	23
1955	24	26	22
1956	24	27	22
1957	21	23	19
1958	22	20	24
1959	18	19	17
1960	19	19	19
1961	17	17	16
1962	17·4	16·9	17·9

*Average rate per 10 year period.

There were 65 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1962, 5 more than in 1961, the infant mortality rate being 17·4 per 1,000 live births. The provisional rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 21·6 the same as in 1961.

The distribution of the infant deaths between various primary causes is shown in the following table:

	Urban	Rural	Total
Pneumonia	4	6	10
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	2	4
Congenital malformations	10	10	20
Birth injury	—	4	4
Atelectasis	—	3	3
Prematurity	9	6	15
Other diseases and causes	5	3	8
Totals	31	34	65

Of the 65 infant deaths, 41 (63%) occurred during the neonatal period, that is before the baby was four weeks old, and many of these deaths took place within a few hours or a few days of birth. In 15 cases death was due to prematurity, representing 23% of all the infant deaths.

Deaths which take place within the first week after birth and stillbirths are classified as perinatal deaths. Most are due to causes, some of which may be preventable, which operate during the ante-natal period and during the actual process of birth. In 1962 the number of these perinatal deaths was 98 (made up of 66 stillbirths and 32 infant deaths) and represented a rate of 25·8 per 1,000 total births. In 1961 this rate was 28·0.·

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The vital statistics relating to mothers and infants are summarised below:

Live Births	
Number	3,735
Rate per 1,000 population	16·34
Illegitimate Live births (per cent of total live births)	4·42
Stillbirths	
Number	66
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	17·36
Total Live and Still Births	3,801
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	65
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17·40
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17·09
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	24·24
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10·98
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8·57
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	25·78
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—

Section 2. – Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal Care

Most women continue to obtain their ante-natal care from general practitioners and district midwives and, if they have been offered beds in hospitals for their confinements, they also attend at the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.

Domiciliary midwives paid 12,027 ante-natal visits and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 3,619 women. Many of the patients to whom this service was rendered were going into hospitals for their confinements.

Sessions are held in various parts of the County to give ante-natal and mothercraft teaching and instruction on relaxation. Details regarding attendances at the classes which were in operation during the year are shown below:

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of new attenders	No. of women attending	No. of attendances
Anlaby	50	62	67	500
Beverley	71	81	91	660
Brough*	21	22	23	139
Cottingham	48	60	76	513
Driffield	12	9	11	32
Hessle	51	81	97	645
Hornsea	28	21	21	129
Totals	281	336	386	2,618

*Class opened during the year.

Post-natal Care

Post-natal clinics are held at the Westwood, Fulford, East Riding General, and "The Avenue" hospitals for patients who have been confined in these institutions.

Three thousand, two hundred and twenty-three women are reported as having had post-natal examinations by their own doctors through the National Health Service Maternity Medical Services Scheme.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths in the County during the year.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Hostels

During the year, 17 unmarried mothers have been provided with accommodation in hostels provided by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare and by other Bodies.

Infant Welfare Centres

There has been an increase of 240 in the number of children attending, and an increase of 1,471 in the total number of attendances at infant welfare centres as compared with the figures for 1961. The number of children born in 1962 who attended the centres during the year was 2,104. This represents 56% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year 49 infant welfare centres were operating.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year at the infant welfare centres in the County are given in the following table:

Infant Welfare Centre	Frequency of Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total number of attendances during year	
		1962	1961	1960–1957	Total	Average per session
Aldbrough	Every 4 weeks	8	15	47	272	21
Anlaby	Twice weekly	144	158	164	4,336	53
Barlby	Every 2 weeks	15	16	9	253	10
Beverley	Twice weekly	228	236	473	5,326	43
Bilton	Every 2 weeks	75	80	42	1,624	71
Bishop Burton	Every 4 weeks	10	6	32	230	18
Brandesburton	Every 4 weeks	12	13	35	294	23
Bridlington	Twice weekly	212	172	120	2,871	35
Bridlington (West Hill)	Every 2 weeks	35	31	33	604	23
Brough	Weekly	74	93	54	1,880	38
Cottingham	Twice weekly	140	141	179	4,237	42
Driffield	Weekly	69	73	43	1,119	22
Dunnington	Every 4 weeks	8	14	5	117	10
Elvington	Every 4 weeks	9	6	10	112	11
Filey	Every 2 weeks	40	28	13	710	27
Flamborough	Every 2 weeks	17	14	21	321	14
Flixton	Every 4 weeks	6	8	7	165	13
Fulford	Every 2 weeks	24	20	4	309	12
Gilberdyke	Every 4 weeks	12	16	13	237	18
Hedon	Every 2 weeks	42	31	43	819	31
Hessle	Twice weekly	155	209	151	3,756	36
Holme	Every 2 weeks	26	19	10	457	18
Hornsea	Weekly	95	79	95	1,690	36
Howden	Every 4 weeks	12	18	19	157	13
Hunmanby	Every 2 weeks	15	8	16	327	15
Keyingham*	Every 4 weeks	1	5	6	24	8
Leconfield R.A.F.	Every 2 weeks	34	34	89	739	30
Leven	Every 4 weeks	15	6	19	233	18
Long Riston	Every 4 weeks	10	9	24	258	20
Market Weighton	Every 2 weeks	38	26	20	645	25
Newport	Every 4 weeks	9	14	10	147	12
North Cave	Every 2 weeks	15	30	29	530	21
North Ferriby	Every 2 weeks	42	40	29	863	33
North Newbald	Every 4 weeks	11	9	22	158	12
Norton	Every 2 weeks	49	22	16	800	31
Patrington*	Every 4 weeks	—	2	7	18	18
Pocklington	Every 2 weeks	45	26	16	615	24
Preston	Every 2 weeks	30	31	39	832	33
Rillington	Every 4 weeks	17	21	17	306	24
Sherburn	Every 4 weeks	10	11	16	165	13
Skidby	Every 4 weeks	19	19	43	346	27
South Cave	Every 4 weeks	16	12	11	205	17
Stamford Bridge	Every 4 weeks	10	6	11	124	10
Thorngumbald†	Every 4 weeks	24	12	7	98	24
Walkington	Every 4 weeks	12	6	29	225	17
Warter	Every 4 weeks	9	4	19	206	17
Welton	Every 4 weeks	15	11	11	135	11
Willerby	Weekly	105	105	99	2,789	54
Withernsea	Weekly	70	64	48	1,454	29
Wold Newton	Every 4 weeks	1	4	9	109	8
Woodmansey†	Every 4 weeks	14	12	14	165	16
Totals	—	2,104	2,045	2,298	44,412	—

*Centres closed during the year.

†Centres opened during the year.

Dental Care

Although there has been an improvement in the number of dental officers the amount of work waiting to be done for school children was so great that no increase was possible in the amount of time which could be allotted to the treatment of mothers and young children and the numbers in both categories who have been treated were less than in 1961. There is however some indication that more expectant mothers than previously are seeking treatment from dentists in general practice and the reason for this may be because expectant mothers can now obtain dentures free of cost through the general dental service in the same way as they can through the Local Health Authority Service.

Domiciliary midwives have continued to make returns about the dental examination arrangements for patients booked for domiciliary confinements and during the year 647 of these reports were received. These showed that, of this number of expectant mothers, 580 stated that they were attending or intended to go to dentists in private practice for inspection and necessary treatment. This figure represents just under 90% as compared with just over 80% in 1961. Only nine women requested that treatment should be provided through the County service. In 51 cases the women were already provided with dentures and did not require dental treatment and in 7 cases suggestions that dental inspection should be carried out were refused.

The need to interest expectant and nursing mothers in the importance of dental care has continued to be brought specially to the notice of health visitors and midwives.

Details of the work carried out for mothers and young children by the County dental service are as follows:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	24	23	22	12
Children under five	55	44	38	34

Forms of the dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	94	87
General Anæsthetics	1	33
Fillings	25	1
Scalings and gum treatment	10	—
Silver Nitrate treatment	—	—
Radiographs	—	—
Dentures Provided:		
Full Upper or Lower	5	—
Partial Upper or Lower	5	—
Crowns or Inlays	—	—

Premature Infants

The arrangements for the supply on loan of suitable cots, equipment and clothing for the home nursing of premature infants continued as before but once again very few requests have been made for these articles.

If an infant at birth weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, it is presumed to be premature, and on this basis 205 premature live births and 39 premature stillbirths have occurred during the year. Of these 171 live births and 31 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 32 live births and 5 stillbirths among infants born in the mothers' own homes and 2 live births among infants born in private nursing homes. Twelve of the infants born in their mothers' own homes were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 205 premature infants born alive, 6 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 9 died before they were four weeks old. Fourteen who died were under 4 lbs. 6 oz. in weight at birth.

Of all births 6·4% were regarded as being premature. Among domiciliary births this percentage of premature births was 3·9%, compared with 7·2% of the births which took place in hospitals.

During the year there has been a further increase in the use made of the Kingston upon Hull Authority's specially equipped ambulance to transport premature infants to the special infant care unit at the Hedon Road Maternity Hospital in Hull.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

All requests for help for unmarried mothers are referred to the social worker appointed by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare. The Association undertakes this work for the County Council and, in all, during the year they have helped 116 girls and women of whom 104 were new applicants.

There were 165 illegitimate live births during 1962, and it would therefore appear that in nearly 61% of these unfortunate cases the help of the social worker was sought. In 17 instances, or just over 10% of all cases, admission to a Mother and Baby Hostel was arranged.

During the year 109 of the 116 cases seen by the social worker have been completed with the following results:

Mothers returned home with child	49
Babies placed for adoption.....	29
Babies placed in nursery or foster home....	27
Babies died	4

As was noted in my report last year, after reaching a figure of 101 in 1958, representing a rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population, or 3·2% of the total live births, the number of illegitimate births has been rising each year and the number of such births for 1962 was 165. This is the highest number since 1950 and represents a rate of 0·72 per 1,000 population, a rise of 0·11 per 1,000 on the rate for the previous year. Details as to the ages of the mothers of all these illegitimate children are not available but of the 104 new cases who were referred to the social worker during 1962, 8 were under 17

years old, and 16 were 17 years or 18 years old. This continued increase in the number of young or very young unmarried mothers is obviously a cause of anxiety for which no solution is at present forthcoming.

This year more than half of the mothers could not keep their babies and many of these placed them for adoption. The social worker gives advice and help on questions of adoption but all actual adoptions are arranged through Adoption Societies.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The running of this service continues to involve a considerable amount of work, but the help given by the Women's Voluntary Service has again been extremely reliable and valuable. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffield, Dunswell, Filey, Hedon, Hessle, Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington, and Willerby. The help given by 88 voluntary distributors in the villages has also been very much appreciated.

The amounts of the various foods distributed during the year were:

National Dried Milk	40,063 tins
Cod Liver Oil	3,890 bottles
Orange Juice	32,747 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	4,836 packets

HEALTH VISITING

Developments in the health visiting service have again been limited by the difficulty in obtaining staff. During the year it was only possible to appoint staff to fill existing vacancies and the number of staff is still well below establishment. It was however found to be possible to fill two of the three vacancies for student health visitors and this will improve the staffing position in the future.

At the end of the year the staff again consisted of 22 health visitor/school nurses and two school nurses and one part-time appointment had been made of a nurse not holding the full qualifications of a health visitor to undertake some of the more routine work in clinics and in the school health services.

Details of the main work done during the year by Health Visitors are set out below:

Visits to expectant mothers:	
First visits	439
Subsequent visits	398
Visits to infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	3,606
Subsequent visits	16,735
Visits to children aged 1 and under 2 years	9,199
Visits to children aged 2 and under 5 years	19,466
Visits to tuberculosis cases	582
Visits to aged persons	1,234
Visits for care and after-care	480
Visits for other reasons	1,181

In addition to hospitals at Beverley and Driffield, patients from the County are admitted to general hospitals in Hull, Leeds, York and Scarborough, and it has not proved to be practical or to be justified to ask individual health visitors to specialise in the follow-up of patients suffering from particular illnesses, and to attend regularly at all the hospitals at which these patients were receiving treatment. Routine arrangements of course exist for any health visitor to co-operate with hospital staffs in the interests of any patients living in her area and to provide follow-up services as may be necessary.

Special arrangements have been worked out for co-operation between appropriate health visitors and the staff of the special child care unit at the Hull Maternity Hospital in respect of infants who are admitted to that unit.

During the year health visitors have continued the routine testing of the urine of young infants with a view to the early diagnosis of the condition known as phenylketonuria. Tests were carried out by health visitors for 3,030 infants during the year. No cases of the condition were found.

The need for health visitors to work much more closely with general practitioners is becoming increasingly evident, and attempts have continued to be made to arrange for this to happen. However, until the number of health visitors has been increased, and consequent reductions in the sizes of their areas have been achieved, it will not be possible generally to adopt a scheme which allows for health visitors to work in conjunction with a particular general medical practitioner or group of practitioners.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE

In the majority of instances, domiciliary nursing sisters combine the duties of nurse and midwife. At the end of the year there were three vacancies and the staff numbered 42 nurse/midwives and 18 domiciliary nurses, a total of 60.

Twenty-nine of the nurses are Queen's Nursing Sisters, as are also the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.

Arrangements are made for all nurses who have not had special district training to receive that training, and six nurses received this training during the year.

Nine nurses attended refresher courses during the year.

At the end of 1962 the position with regard to housing and transport of the domiciliary nursing staff was as follows;

Housing

Number living in accommodation provided by the County Council:

(a) Property owned by the County Council	10
(b) Property leased from County District Councils	19
(c) Property leased from other owners	1
Number living in houses owned by themselves or rented from private owners	27
Number living in lodgings or with relatives	3

Transport

Number using cars provided by the County Council	47
Number using their own cars	13

A comparison of the figures shown in the table with those of the previous year shows that visits paid to homes have increased by 1,799 and that the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year was 14 less than in 1961.

Approximately 61% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in approximately 16% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Almost 69% of the total visits were to patients over 65 years of age; many of these visits were to patients suffering from chronic illness, and again, out of the total visits, almost 44% were to patients who had to be visited on more than twenty-four occasions.

Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent 33% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

Arrangements continue to be made whereby selected domiciliary nursing sisters undertake additional special supervisory and advisory duties for patients attending hospital diabetic clinics. At the end of 1962 eight nurses were giving this service for the areas of the County served by the diabetic clinics at the York County Hospital, the Westwood Hospital at Beverley, the East Riding General Hospital at Driffield, and the Scarborough General Hospital. During the year these selected nurses paid 688 special supervisory and advisory visits to diabetic patients.

On the domiciliary midwifery side, the number of cases attended was 939, an increase of 20 on the number attended in 1961. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits totalled 29,351. In addition, owing to the demand on the beds in some of the maternity units, many patients are discharged before the end of the normal lying-in period of ten days, and the domiciliary midwife is then usually called on to visit the patient on her return to her home and continues to visit until the end of the lying-in period. Midwives were called upon to visit 644 patients under these circumstances, involving 5,315 visits.

The percentage of domiciliary live and still births for the County as a whole was 25%, compared with 26% in 1961. The percentage of the domiciliary births in the various County Districts can be seen from the following table:

District	Registered Total Births (Live and Still)	Domiciliary Births as Notified	Percentage Domiciliary
Beverley M.B.	268	69	26
Bridlington M.B.	400	27	7
Driffield U.D.	120	23	19
Filey U.D.	55	22	40
Haltemprice U.D.	715	199	28
Hedon M.B.	49	10	20
Hornsea U.D.	101	29	29
Norton U.D.	82	13	16
Withernsea U.D.	84	11	13
Aggregate of U.D.s	1,874	403	22
Beverley R.D.	437	116	27
Bridlington R.D.	120	15	12
Derwent R.D.	229	86	38
Driffield R.D.	194	41	21
Holderness R.D.	376	95	25
Howden R.D.	208	101	49
Norton R.D.	106	19	18
Pocklington R.D.	257	71	27
Aggregate of R.D.s	1,927	544	27
Total County	3,801	947	25

Due to the fact that a relatively small number of confinements are domiciliary ones, only 18 of the midwives had more than twenty-four cases during the year.

At the end of the year, 42 County domiciliary midwives and one midwife in private practice were suitably qualified to administer analgesia. During the year 52 domiciliary cases were given gas and air and 739 were given trilene during their confinements, i.e. 84% of the women confined in their own homes had this type of help.

Midwives are supplied with packs containing sterilised maternity outfits which are issued free of charge in the case of every domiciliary confinement.

According to the returns received, during the year 459 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. This represents 49% of the domiciliary births in the County.

In all 175 midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during 1962. At the end of the year there were 125 midwives in practice, 44 of whom were employed in the County service, 80 were employed in hospitals, and one in private domiciliary practice.

District	DOMICILIARY NURSING							DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY													
	No. of cases		No. of visits		No. of patients 65 or over at first visit *	No. of patients visited for more than 24 times in year *	No. of visits for injections only (no nursing given) †	No. of deliveries attended				No. of cases receiving gas and air		No. of cases receiving Trilene		No. of cases receiving Pethidine		No. of cases visited on discharge from hospital before 10th day	No. of visits		
								Dr. not booked		Dr. booked										Post-natal	
	Medical	Surgical	Medical	Surgical				Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery	Dr. present at delivery	Dr. not present at delivery		Ante-natal	Domiciliary	Ex-hospital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Aldbrough	65	14	1,902	538	47	4	923	—	—	6	8	—	—	5	6	4	4	16	150	329	112
Barlby	18	2	324	45	6	—	123	—	—	2	21	—	1	2	18	2	13	6	503	609	58
Beeford	53	31	1,481	677	44	10	210	1	—	8	1	—	—	7	—	6	—	4	175	160	38
Beverley No. 1	10	—	265	5	4	—	126	—	—	20	21	—	—	18	13	7	8	89	754	768	441
Beverley No. 2	35	2	888	37	24	1	11	—	—	7	21	—	1	7	17	4	5	15	390	560	265
Beverley No. 3	15	3	829	48	8	—	352	—	—	19	5	—	—	18	5	5	2	18	276	467	370
Beverley No. 4	108	12	2,246	268	82	23	768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley No. 5	90	9	2,603	545	57	25	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Burton	35	6	1,043	86	23	5	60	—	—	17	14	—	—	17	9	5	2	23	192	452	85
Brandesburton	48	3	1,873	245	34	3	1,167	—	—	11	3	1	—	6	2	4	2	19	121	242	93
Bridlington No. 1	69	8	1,973	166	54	14	807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 2	49	7	1,659	221	44	5	128	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	2	2	11	78	213	99
Bridlington No. 3	80	14	2,744	407	67	12	1,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 4	64	14	1,698	462	62	15	565	—	—	10	7	3	2	7	3	8	1	5	232	274	49
Bridlington No. 5	68	11	2,407	420	44	22	863	—	—	4	3	3	2	—	—	4	3	1	91	193	5
Bridlington No. 6	89	11	2,744	315	75	33	1,128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 1	50	13	3,153	340	40	4	1,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 2	75	14	3,389	481	60	10	1,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 3	61	17	3,056	322	54	12	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 4	50	13	2,040	391	43	9	1,146	—	—	23	6	—	—	20	5	17	3	30	628	601	305
Cottingham No. 5	56	3	2,623	71	30	5	1,468	—	—	28	3	—	—	23	3	11	1	36	377	553	234
Driffield No. 1	27	11	1,788	1033	30	6	732	—	—	17	15	—	—	14	14	15	13	4	243	454	34
Driffield No. 2	51	4	1,931	111	38	16	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driffield No. 3	18	1	1,527	39	14	7	100	—	—	8	8	1	1	5	2	5	4	1	99	280	23
Escrick	55	7	1,520	262	41	17	162	—	1	5	24	—	—	5	19	3	15	9	289	529	21
Filey	94	12	2,874	387	59	20	1,903	—	4	8	11	—	2	9	9	5	8	2	390	408	17
Fulford	42	2	2,139	189	33	9	285	—	—	12	14	1	—	11	10	7	11	3	361	375	12
Hedon	115	23	2,574	236	78	30	1,307	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	7	2	7	19	143	165	110
Hessle No. 1	64	20	2,363	446	55	7	1,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessle No. 2	5	—	48	—	4	—	1	—	1	19	21	1	—	16	19	10	9	52	529	685	549
Hessle No. 3	81	14	2,992	198	57	26	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessle No. 4	6	2	89	12	2	1	2	—	—	27	9	—	—	24	8	10	2	8	821	887	390
Hessle No. 5	73	16	2,391	322	57	8	1,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme	56	11	816	133	41	10	235	—	—	12	29	2	1	9	28	11	25	10	372	656	32
Hornsea No. 1	116	7	3,286	80	92	19	1,686	—	—	7	3	—	—	5	3	6	1	20	137	261	106
Hornsea No. 2	60	3	2,269	345	37	—	1,766	—	—	12	7	—	—	9	4	3	—	13	97	402	19
Howden	13	5	195	249	5	3	92	1	—	12	27	—	—	6	24	6	21	6	561	882	58
Hunmanby‡	34	2	625	6	23	—	534	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	17	12	1
Market Weighton	43	—	682	3	21	8	28	1	—	12	7	9	5	2	—	8	2	26	273	358	172
Middleton‡	30	4	592	39	22	1	45	—	—	7	6	3	—	6	5	7	5	17	105	246	118
North Cave	30	3	745	103	19	5	63	—	—	13	12	—	3	9	8	2	4	25	292	449	189
Norton No. 1	75	14	1,482	294	40	4	200	—	—	7	8	1	—	6	8	6	6	6	253	244	36
Norton No. 2‡	11	3	336	86	4	4	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—
Norton No. 3	75	15	1,656	293	49	17	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patrington No. 1	25	6	1,501	316	16	—	37	—	—	3	10	—	—	3	10	3	10	6	128	189	49
Patrington No. 2	36	11	1,542	535	25	—	55	—	1	1	15	—	—	1	9	1	8	—	129	261	19
Pocklington	14	5	946	91	11	4	98	—	—	12	—	1	—	9	—	9	—	4	119	349	1
Riccall	91	17	2,340	374	69	8	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rudston	38	9	1,768	171	35	19	685	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburn	42	17	1,252	410	26	3	550	—	—	9	11	—	—	9	8	8	6	8	172	256	22
Skirlaugh‡	48	11	1,556	231	34	13	758	—	2	13	17	—	—	14	16	12	11	28	420	609	100
South Cave	56	5	969	73	38	3	144	—	—	6	26	—	—	6	21	5	13	23	306	489	251
Sutton on Derwent	58	13	1,025	195	34	8	196	—	1	18	7	—	—	16	4	11	3	4	322	458	23
Weaverthorpe	46	14	2,232	485	36	27	2,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welton	86	16	1,151	171	54	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetwang	44	8	1,959	89	38	7	296	—	—	13	2	—	—	13	—	4	—	2	190	305	8
Wilberfoss	47	15	1,790	701	27	18	172	—	—	6	7	—	—	5	4	4	1	3	191	226	36
Willerby No. 1	54	13	729	252	26	8	447	—	—	24	16	—	—	21	14	10	6	52	401	583	429
Willerby No. 2	88	36	1,839	827	75	25	1,161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willerby No. 3	54	9	1,490	137	34	7	419	1	—	19	10	—	—	18	9	15	6	31	546	588	459
Withernsea No. 1	56	16	2,069	416	47	16	1,583	—	1	7	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	5	63	133	27
Withernsea No. 2	60	12	2,520	258	51	19	1,097	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	1	3	1	3	78	106	3
Totals	3,305	629	104,538	16,688	2,399	615	40,340	4	11	476	448	30	22	394	345	276	244	664	12,027	17,279	5,468

*Included in Columns (2) and (3). †Included in Columns (4) and (5) ‡Vacant for part of year

Statutory notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:

	Midwives in Institutions	County Midwives	Total
Sending for medical help	—	66	66
Notification of infant death	6	—	6
Notification of stillbirth.....	16	9	25
Liability to be a source of infection..	1	7	8

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 14·4% of the cases which they attended when no doctor was present.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The arrangements for the provision of vaccination facilities continued as in previous years and the table printed below shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in respect of which returns have been received for the year 1962.

The occurrence of cases of smallpox in Bradford in January, 1962 resulted in a large increase in the number of persons seeking vaccination and re-vaccination and the totals of 7,235 primary vaccinations and 7,909 re-vaccinations compared with figures of 2,366 and 608 respectively for 1961.

Eight hundred and thirty-six vaccinations and 701 re-vaccinations were performed at infant welfare centres.

The primary vaccinations of children under two years of age numbered 2,553. This represents 72% of all the children in this age group.

District	No.of Births	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Beverley M.B.	266	224	30	41	164	365	824	—	3	13	145	667	838
Bridlington M.B.	393	191	44	70	218	491	1,014	—	1	42	372	1262	1,677
Driffield U.D...-..	118	84	9	28	107	122	350	—	—	3	31	197	231
Filey U.D.....	53	21	5	15	107	154	302	—	1	22	85	337	445
Haltemprice U.D. –	693	459	45	40	173	325	1,042	—	5	33	175	980	1,193
Hedon M.B.....	49	27	8	5	11	21	72	—	—	—	4	51	55
Hornsea U.D...-..	101	67	9	20	44	86	226	—	—	2	1	25	28
Norton U.D. –	82	31	13	17	59	79	199	—	—	1	31	99	131
Withernsea U.D. ..	84	55	8	13	64	112	252	—	—	1	46	121	168
Beverley R.D...-..	431	281	32	27	110	217	667	—	4	18	145	620	787
Bridlington R.D. ..	119	53	9	23	81	117	283	—	—	10	154	267	431
Derwent R.D...-..	220	131	15	29	74	105	354	—	1	3	126	300	430
Driffield R.D...-..	191	102	8	23	32	91	256	—	—	6	53	201	260
Holderness R.D. ..	373	195	45	34	48	116	438	—	—	11	74	307	392
Howden R.D...-..	203	133	35	19	68	84	339	—	1	7	103	265	376
Norton R.D.....	103	36	12	6	37	53	144	—	—	3	42	101	146
Pocklington R.D...	256	118	18	31	137	169	473	—	1	5	78	237	321
Totals	3,735	2,208	345	441	1,534	2,707	7,235	—	17	180	1,665	6,047	7,909

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The figures for immunisation carried out during the year are as follows:

	Aged under 5	Aged 5—14 years	Total	Reinforcement Injections
By General Practitioners ...	1,955	44	1,999	607
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions	843	381	1,224	2,849
Totals	2,798	425	3,223	3,456

The distribution of this work between the various County Districts is shown in the following table:

District	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcement Injections
	Under 5	5—14	Totals	
Beverley M.B.	230	14	244	108
Bridlington M.B.	296	32	328	278
Driffield U.D.....	93	23	116	52
Filey U.D.	37	—	37	17
Haltemprice U.D.	584	41	625	938
Hedon M.B.....	54	1	55	14
Hornsea U.D.	39	10	49	50
Norton U.D.....	60	—	60	179
Withernsea U.D.....	67	3	70	13
Beverley R.D.....	311	19	330	254
Bridlington R.D.....	43	7	50	96
Derwent R.D.	147	81	228	392
Driffield R.D.	77	13	90	105
Holderness R.D.....	259	15	274	258
Howden R.D.....	209	78	287	312
Norton R.D.	94	56	150	179
Pocklington R.D.	198	32	230	211
Totals	2,798	425	3,223	3,456

Primary immunisations against diphtheria were 378 less than in 1961, but the number of reinforcement injections was, however, 266 more than the previous year's figures.

An annual diphtheria immunity index is now provided by the Statistical Branch of the Ministry of Health, and the figures for the East Riding show that 57% of children aged 0—14 were immunised within the last five years (1958 to 1962) although many more had received protective injections at some time during their lives.

The figures also show that 69% of children born in 1961 were immunised by the end of 1962.

PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

All children can receive protection against whooping cough and tetanus, and this protection may be given at the same time as they are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year, 2,849 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections, and 628 received 'boosting' injections. These numbers are made up as follows:

	Primary	Booster
Whooping Cough Vaccine	64	1
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	12	92
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	2,773	535
Totals	2,849	628

In addition 440 children received a primary course of tetanus toxoid injections and 75 received boosting injections having previously been inoculated separately against diphtheria and whooping cough and 163 children received a primary course and 387 children received boosting injections of diphtheria/tetanus vaccine.

The protection against whooping cough is most important in the first two years of life and it is satisfactory to note that 69% of the children born in 1961 have had prophylactic injections against this disease. Since vaccination against whooping cough was introduced in 1948, 28,350 children have had this protection. This number represents a rate of 124 per thousand total population.

Each year since 1956 the number of routine inoculations against tetanus has increased, and there are now records of 13,576 children who have been protected against tetanus, representing a rate of 59 per 1,000 total population.

Whereas with whooping cough vaccination there is usually no need to give reinforcing or 'booster' doses, with tetanus as with diphtheria and smallpox the level of protection needs to be kept up by boosting doses about every five years, and 3,297 have so far had 'booster' doses of tetanus toxoid.

Normally records of tetanus inoculations are only required in respect of children, but they are also accepted in the case of adults where a course of tetanus toxoid inoculations is given following an accident in connection with which tetanus anti-toxin has been given as an immediate protective measure.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme for protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination is available to students attending universities, teachers' training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education and to school children of 13 years of age or older, and those children approaching 13 years who can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age.

During the year, letters explaining the scheme and accompanied by consent forms were sent to the parents of 3,856 eligible children. Parents of 2,928 (75·9%) children requested participation in the scheme, and of these acceptors, 2,608 were eventually Mantoux tested to find out if B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The result of the tests showed that 1,844 (70·7%) were negative and therefore required vaccination, and all of these finally completed the process.

If a child gives a positive reaction to the Mantoux test, it means that at some time he has been exposed to infection and to make certain that there is no evidence of active disease, all children having this positive result to the test are offered special examinations, including chest X-ray. The adult members of their families are also offered X-ray examination in case there may be undetected cases of the disease among them.

PROTECTION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

In February 1962 the use of Sabin oral vaccine was introduced as an alternative to the Salk type vaccine.

During 1962 the numbers of persons given primary courses or reinforcing doses were as follows:

Primary Courses:	Salk Vaccine (2 injections)	Oral Vaccine (3 doses)	TOTAL
Children born in 1962	118	166	284
Children born in 1961	860	896	1,756
Children and Young Persons born in the years 1943-1960	855	1,134	1,989
Young Persons born in the years 1933-1942.....	852	1,024	1,876
Others.....	1,432	3,028	4,460
Totals ..-.....	4,117	6,248	10,365

Reinforcing Doses:	Total
THIRD DOSES	
3rd injection of Salk vaccine.....	9,626
1 dose of oral vaccine following 2 injections of Salk vaccine.....	4,111
FOURTH DOSES	
4th injection of Salk vaccine.....	1,996
1 dose of oral vaccine following 3 injections of Salk vaccine.....	1,428

At the end of the year the figures for those who had had at least a primary course of 2 injections or 3 doses of oral vaccine were as follows:

Year when vaccinated	Children and Young Persons born in the years 1943—1962	Young Persons born in the years 1933—1942	Others	TOTALS
1956	727	—	—	727
1957	5,797	—	—	5,797
1958	23,419	1,105	1,301	25,825
1959	10,285	7,903	2,565	20,753
1960	3,908	2,021	5,709	11,638
1961	7,199	2,438	5,916	15,553
1962	4,029	1,876	4,460	10,365
Totals	55,364	15,343	19,951	90,658

AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the Council's fleet of vehicles consisted of 16 ambulances and 20 dual purpose vehicles, the latter being used mainly for sitting-case work. Use was also made of two ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Filey area. At the end of the year 51 whole-time and one part-time driver/attendants were being employed.

Reference to the tables and the graph which appear on the following pages will show that, during 1962, the number of accidents and cases of acute and general illness dealt with was very little more than in the previous year. For the transport of patients to and from out-patient sessions, however, there has, for the third year running, been an increase of about 6,000 in the number of patient-journeys. This demand for out-patient work now involves over 72,000 patient-journeys a year compared with just under 9,000 a year in 1949 which was the first full year of provision of ambulance transport on the present basis. The constant expansion of this side of the work has again made it increasingly difficult for the service to keep up with the demands being made upon it and at the same time to maintain an adequate cover for the primary duty of accident and emergency work in all parts of the County. On many occasions during daytime there have been periods when the smaller ambulance stations have been left without staff or vehicles because they have all been occupied on time-consuming out-patient work involving journeys to hospitals which may be from fifteen to twenty miles away and under these circumstances accident and emergency work has to be covered by the larger stations at Beverley and Bridlington and Pocklington. This problem of the calls on the service for out-patient work was drawn to the attention of all doctors both in general practice and in the consultant and hospital services and they were reminded that, provided of course that such transport was available, patients were expected to travel by bus or train except when they were medically unfit to go by these means. The County Ambulance Officer also discussed the problem with the senior nursing staffs of the hospitals in the County. Very gratifying co-operation was obtained as the result of these various contacts, but even when every care is taken to see that ambulance transport is limited to those genuinely in need, it is clear that the calls on the service for out-patient work will continue to increase as the present trend of treating patients more and more as out-patients gains strength and the service will have to be increased, not only in vehicles and staff, but also by the provision of additional stations.

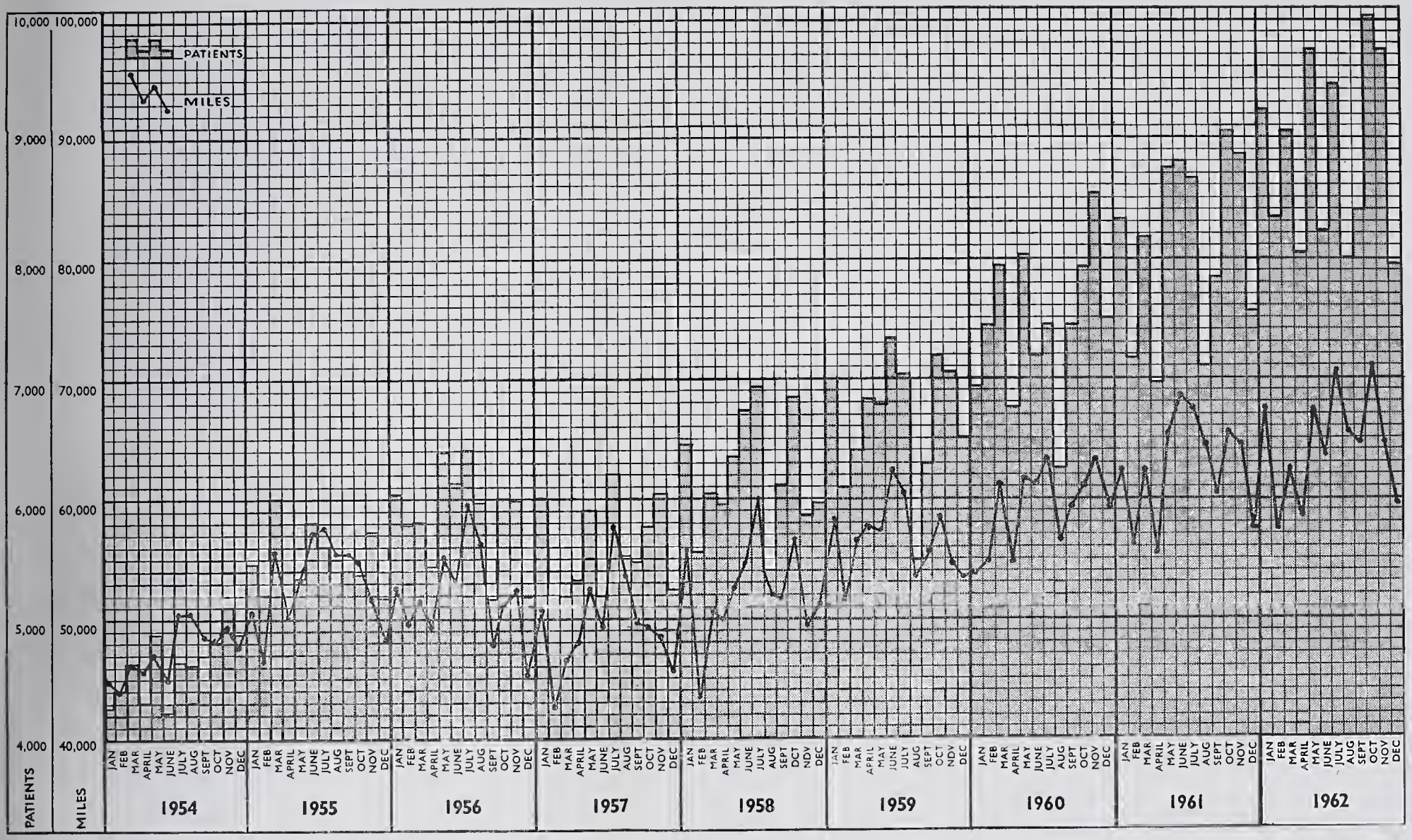
Ambulance service vehicles are also used to take mentally sub-normal children to and from training centres and this use has again increased during the year under review. There has also been a further increase in the number of requests made by the Welfare Department for transport of elderly handicapped people to their club meetings.

It is again interesting to note that although the number of patients carried increased by 8,949, or 9·2% over the 1961 figures, the number of journeys undertaken to carry these patients only increased by 3.5% and the number of miles run by 2·9% over the previous year.

Nevertheless, the total mileage covered carrying East Riding patients is now slightly over three-quarters of a million miles a year. Of this total mileage 87% or just over 674,000 miles, was covered by the County fleet of 36 vehicles, the average annual mileage per vehicle being over 18,700 miles.

The following tables give details of the various types of work done by the service as a whole and by the various sections, and the graph shows changes month by month in the number of cases dealt with and the number of miles travelled since 1954.

Types of case	1961	1962	Increase or decrease in 1962 as compared with 1961
1. Accident	2,038	2,156	+118
2. Acute illness	2,098	2,473	+375
3. General illness	4,350	4,095	−255
4. Maternity	1,188	1,078	−110
5. Tuberculosis	74	29	−45
6. Infectious disease	140	60	−80
7. Mental illness	239	265	+26
Totals (Items 1–7)	10,127	10,156	+29
8. Inter-hospital transfers	1,553	1,731	+178
9. Hospital discharges	4,285	4,012	−273
10. Out-patient and Clinic attendances	66,125	72,267	+6,142
Totals (Items 8–10)	71,963	78,010	+6,047
11. Other Cases	15,210	18,083	+2,873
Grand Totals: Cases	97,300	106,294	+8,949
Journeys	22,922	23,743	+821
Mileage	749,962	771,501	+21,539
Average patients per journey	4·2	4·5	—
Average miles per journey	32·7	32·5	—
Average miles per patient	7·7	7·3	—


PATIENTS
MILES
10,000
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
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40,000
PATIENTS
MILES
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1954
JAN FEB MAR APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC
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JAN FEB MAR APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC
1962

Station	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Average mileage per journey	Average mileage per patient
Ambulances					
Beverley	1,988	11,810	59,744	30·1	5·1
Bridlington	2,096	5,546	44,970	21·5	8·1
Driffield	897	2,059	14,899	16·6	7·2
Hessle	2,309	13,737	63,178	27·4	4·6
Hornsea	557	1,888	16,174	29·0	8·6
Howden	266	763	9,288	34·9	12·2
Pocklington	781	3,898	38,921	49·8	10·0
Withernsea	541	2,285	26,493	49·0	11·6
Filey St. John	914	4,073	29,168	31·9	7·2
W.R., Selby	873	2,030	22,600	25·9	11·1
N.R., Malton	267	764	6,541	24·5	8·6
York C.B.	237	291	1,993	8·4	6·8
Hull C.B.	199	240	2,990	15·0	12·5
Other Authorities	9	11	350	38·9	31·8
Totals for ambulances	11,934	49,395	337,309	28·3	6·8
Sitting Case Cars					
Beverley	1,252	7,091	45,330	36·2	6·4
Bridlington	2,240	8,438	57,820	25·8	6·9
Driffield	2,053	7,422	54,649	26·6	7·4
Hessle	1,064	6,595	31,210	29·3	4·7
Hornsea	961	5,747	37,109	38·6	6·5
Howden	841	4,464	45,676	54·3	10·2
Pocklington	1,118	6,354	62,395	55·8	9·8
Weaverthorpe	389	1,329	17,571	45·2	13·2
Withernsea	895	6,192	49,172	54·9	7·9
York C.B.	23	26	183	8·0	7·0
Hull C.B.	26	19	353	13·6	18·6
Voluntary Car Pool	35	73	645	18·4	8·8
N.R., Malton	834	3,013	24,069	28·9	8·0
Other Authorities	9	9	349	38·8	38·8
Totals for sitting case cars	11,740	56,772	426,531	36·3	7·5
Train	69	82	7,661	111·0	93·4
Grand Totals	23,743	106,249	771,501	32·5	7·3

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of cases provided with domestic help during the year has risen slightly from 1,072 to 1,156. For these cases 237,265 hours of work were given, an increase of 7·5% on the figure for the previous year. Most of the additional calls for assistance came, as was to be expected, from families whose members were incapacitated by chronic illness or old age. In this section of the community continued increases in the number of requests for help can be expected as the years go by, but up to the present the amount of additional service that it has been possible to offer has been limited by the number of suitable women who are prepared to undertake these duties.

For similar reasons it has not been possible to develop the evening attendance and night sitters-in service to any extent.

The following figures refer to the service given in 1962:

No. of households receiving service at the beginning of 1962	605
New cases helped during the year	551
Total households receiving service	1,156
Reason for requiring domestic help:	
Confinements	152
General illness	107
Tuberculosis	4
Chronic illnesses or old age	893

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The care services have continued to be operated centrally and are referred to in various parts of this report.

Except in the Haltemprice and Filey areas where it is provided directly by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the medical loan service is operated on behalf of the County Council by the British Red Cross Society, who had at the end of the year a total of 42 depots in the County, and by the Withernsea Old Folks' Appeal Committee, who have a depot at Withernsea. During the year 1,171 articles were loaned under this arrangement. Hospital type beds and special mattresses, etc. were on loan through this service to 12 paraplegic and other patients during the year. Fireguards are also loaned through these arrangements when suggested as being necessary, especially for old people.

Chiropody Service

The main provision of chiropody for elderly people is made through Darby and Joan Clubs, under the Welfare Committee's service, which are organised by the W.V.S. This service provided treatment for 1,135 old people during the year. The Health Committee's scheme which covers any persons needing chiropody for medical reasons has continued to be limited in growth by the small number of chiropodists who are qualified under the existing National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954 and who are willing to participate in the scheme. During the year 58 patients received treatment at 182 individual treatment sessions. Patients are treated at the chiropodists' surgeries or, if necessary, in their own homes.

Problem Families

The Children's Officer has continued to act as a co-ordinating officer for the purpose of initiating meetings of persons representing the various bodies or service sections who may in the course of their duties have to deal with the various difficulties created by problem families. The meetings, which are organised on a Divisional Health Area basis and are held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer, are called whenever there is information that there are cases in the area which justify this action being taken, either with a view to helping to ameliorate established conditions or with a view to taking preventive action. During the year 18 such meetings have been held and 33 individual cases dealt with.

Epilepsy and Spastic Paraplegia

On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 30 epileptics and 14 spastics. Of the 30 epileptics, 7 are in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare Authority and 3 are in colonies. Of the 14 spastic cases, 12 are in their own homes, and two are in County homes.

In addition, there are 19 epileptics and 3 spastics living at home and known to the Welfare Department, but who are not registered as handicapped persons.

Among persons ascertained as mentally sub-normal, 22 children and 45 adults are known to be epileptics, and 25 children and 12 adults are known to suffer from a degreee of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 6 child and 30 adult epileptics and 8 child and 8 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, 10 epileptics and 15 spastics are ascertained under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations.

Arrangements continue to be available for the loan of wheel chairs, walking aids, special beds and mattresses to these groups through the medical loan scheme and all cases have access to the services being provided under the Welfare Department's scheme which now includes facilities for domiciliary occupational therapy.

Health Education

The arrangements for health education continue to be made through the Divisional Medical Officers who are also Medical Officers of Health for most of the District Councils in their divisional areas. Apart from any special local arrangements the main reliance for health education continues to be placed on health visitors and school nurses.

Most of this work is carried out by talks given to small groups at Infant Welfare Centres. In the Haltemprice and Holderness Divisions especially, regular displays have been arranged throughout the year on various topics connected with child health and on food hygiene, home safety, foot health, etc.

In the schools special talks on health subjects have been arranged as may have been requested, and in addition, in the Buckrose Division a series of talks on the theme "Growing Up" was given to the girls at St. George's County Secondary School. In the Holderness Division a course on mothercraft was arranged for the senior girls at Longcroft County Secondary School, and two classes of senior girls were given talks on "The Care of the Skin" as part of their course for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. Also in this Division a series of talks and demonstrations have been given to both schools and youth clubs on the subjects of "Home Safety" and "Smoking".

In Haltemprice, lectures have been given to Youth Clubs, Women's Institutes, Mother's Unions, Young Wives' Groups, etc. and full use has again been made of the Council's notice boards for the display of posters.

Blindness

Home visiting and home teaching for the blind is undertaken by officers of the Welfare Department.

At the end of the year there were 346 blind and 64 partially sighted persons on the register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following table:

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	1	—	1	1	—	1
5—10	1	2	3	2	1	3
11—15	2	2	4	1	1	2
16—20	—	—	—	2	2	4
21—29	3	2	5	1	3	4
30—39	10	5	15	1	—	1
40—49	15	7	22	1	2	3
50—59	19	8	27	5	3	8
60—64	10	16	26	1	1	2
65—69	17	12	29	3	3	6
70 and over	68	146	214	8	22	30
Totals	146	200	346	26	38	64

The following table gives an analysis of the ages at which blindness or the onset of eye trouble occurred in respect of persons on the register at the end of 1962:

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	11	13	24	7	8	15
1	1	—	1	—	—	—
2	1	—	1	—	—	—
3	2	2	4	1	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	8	5	13	2	5	7
11—15	5	1	6	—	—	—
16—20	5	1	6	1	—	1
21—29	11	9	20	—	—	—
30—39	14	7	21	1	1	2
40—49	16	14	30	1	2	3
50—59	17	21	38	2	2	4
60—64	8	24	32	2	3	5
65—69	6	15	21	4	2	6
70 and over	40	88	128	5	15	20
Unknown	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	146	200	346	26	38	64

During the year 31 persons were admitted to the register of blind persons, three of these being transferred from the partially sighted category. Twelve persons were admitted to the register of partially sighted persons. Two persons were de-certified from the blind category and their names removed from the register. Four persons were examined but not considered to be certifiable, and two persons

were re-examined and were found to be not certifiable. Thirty-five persons already on the register were re-examined, and one of these was admitted to the register of blind persons.

The age groups of those certified during the year as blind or partially sighted were as follows:

	0–4	5–15	16–30	31–59	60–69	70–79	80+	Total
Blind	1	2	2	2	2	8	14	31
Partially Sighted	—	2	—	2	2	1	5	12

The causes to which blindness or partial loss of sight was attributed were as follows:

	Blindness	Partially Sighted
Cataract and lens opacities	7	1
Retinopathy	2	2
Glaucoma	3	—
Retinitis Pigmentosa	1	—
Macular degeneration	6	5
Diabetic Retinitis	1	—
Choroiditis	2	1
Papilloedema	1	—
Myopia	—	1
Optic atrophy	2	—
Choro-retinal degeneration	4	—
Nystagmus	—	2
Wound of Cornea	1	—
Vitreous hæmorrhage	1	—
Totals	31	12

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:

	Cause of Disability			
No. of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(*a*) No treatment	3	3	—	20
(*b*) (i) Medical treatment	1	—	—	11
(ii) Surgical treatment	3	—	—	1
(iii) Optical treatment	—	—	—	1
No. of cases shown under (*b*) above who have received treatment:				
(i) Medical	1	—	—	5
(ii) Surgical	—	1	—	1
(iii) Optical	1	—	—	—

In four cases the operations have been deferred to a later date or until the patients' general condition improved.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH

The following developments have taken place in the mental health service:

The erection in Driffield of the Junior Training Centre and Hostel was commenced during the year, and the centre should be completed by the autumn of 1963.

At the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the site in Beverley upon which it is hoped to build a Training Centre and Hostel for adult mentally sub-normal persons.

Pending the provision of these training centres, use continues to be made of facilities offered by neighbouring Authorities, and at the end of the year 38 children and young persons and 13 adults were attending centres in Hull, Rawcliffe, Scarborough and York, and 4 children were attending the hospital training centres at Brandesburton and Winestead.

During the year the number of places offered by the Kingston upon Hull Authority at their junior centre for use by East Riding children was increased from twenty to twenty-five and arrangements were made to increase the number of East Riding trainees attending the adult centre from ten to fifteen if places became available. One child commenced attendance at the West Riding County Council's training centre at Rawcliffe.

A partially-sighted child has been admitted to the National Institute for the Blind's Sunshine Home for ineducables at East Grinstead, and authority has been given for a suitable adult trainee to be sent to the Residential Sheltered Workshop recently opened in Slough by the National Society for the Care of Handicapped Children.

A part-time Day Centre to accommodate up to twelve low grade mentally handicapped children was opened during the early part of the year and is held at the Health Services Clinic, Cottingham. The children are conveyed to the Centre by ambulance. The Centre is open on three mornings per week and a maximum of ten children have been received at any one time during the year. In December, nine children were in attendance, one child having been transferred to a Junior Training Centre. The parents of the children attending have expressed their appreciation for the provision of this service, which affords the mothers with a much needed relief from the constant care and supervision that this type of child requires.

Mentally sub-normal patients

During 1962 a total of 52 new cases were notified from various sources, this number being made up as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years	18	11	29
Aged 16 years and over	11	12	23
Totals	29	23	52

Total number of cases receiving home visits at the end of 1962:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years.....	47	35	82
Aged 16 years and over.....	122	113	235
Totals	169	148	317

Mental Welfare Officers paid 1,263 home visits to these patients during the year.

During the year home visiting care was discontinued in respect of 5 men and 12 women as they appeared to be satisfactorily settled in the community.

Training arrangements

Forty-two children and young persons were attending Junior Training Centres at the end of 1962, as follows:

Hull centre	23
Scarborough centre	11
York centre	3
Rawcliffe centre	1
Brandesburton and Winestead Hospital centres..	4

Thirteen adults were attending Adult Training Centres as follows:

Hull centre	10
York centre.....	3

Twenty persons were receiving home training.

Sixteen patients were admitted to hospital during the year and the total number of cases so accommodated is now made up as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years	19	17	36
Aged 16 years and over.....	131	107	238
Totals	150	124	274

At the year end there were 33 cases awaiting hospital admission, 21 of whom were considered to be in urgent need of a hospital vacancy.

During the year 28 cases were accommodated in hospital for periods of short term care to afford the parents some relief in caring for these patients.

Mentally ill patients

The work carried out by mental welfare officers for mentally ill patients during the year was as follows:

Home Visits	4,412
Hospital admissions:	
Admissions for observation (Section 25)	14
Admissions for treatment (Section 26)	1
Emergency admissions (Section 29)	91
Informal admissions	184
Attendances at Hospitals or Out-patient clinics	373

During the year 376 new cases had been referred to mental welfare officers, and at the end of the year 330 patients were receiving supportive visits in their homes.

At the end of the year 24 patients were attending the Mental Health Social Club at Cottingham, and 20 at the club at Bridlington.

Staff

The field staff of the mental health service continued to consist of four mental welfare officers and a mental health social worker. The latter's duties at present are mainly connected with the home training of severely sub-normal patients. The appointment of a "trainee" mental welfare officer has not yet been made. The post of psychiatric social worker was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Godfrey in December. She also has duties in the child guidance service provided by the Education Committee. Also in this section there is a social worker, but unfortunately the post of educational psychologist which became vacant in 1960 is still unfilled.

On the medical side Dr. M. L. Walker has continued to allot more of her time to mental health and child guidance work. When sought, help and advice on both mental health and child guidance problems has been readily made available by the various consulting psychiatrists serving the area.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

With the publication of the Command Paper "A Hospital Plan for England and Wales" the Minister of Health issued Circular 2/62 in which he drew the attention of Local Health Authorities to the future aim that, when illness or disability cannot be forstalled by preventive measures, care should be provided at home and in the community rather than in hospital. The plan for the development of the hospital service was, therefore, regarded as being complementary to the expected development of the services for prevention and for care in the community, and a continued expansion of these services had been assumed in the assessment of the hospital provision for future years.

Local Health Authorities were accordingly requested to review their health services and plan them for the same period ahead as had applied to the hospitals, that is for the next ten years. Once agreed this plan was to be reviewed each year, and on the occasion of each annual review, it was to be taken a year forward so that it would always cover the decade lying ahead.

A review of the health services was prepared which was based on the following assumptions:

(i) That the population of the County would increase at about 1,600 per year up to an estimated population of 240,000 in 1972;
(ii) That the rise in the birth rate which has been apparent during the last three years would continue, and that the average number of births per year during the next ten years would be 3,750;
(iii) That by 1972 there would be approximately 37,000 aged people in the community;
(iv) That the death rates would stay relatively unchanged;
(v) That there would be no unexpected changes in local population concentrations;
(vi) That as by 1972 the main hospital developments in the East Riding would not have been completed, the changes in bed provision for the County would be comparatively small, and would be limited to small increases in the number of maternity beds and beds for mentally sub-normal patients, and possibly small decreases in the number of beds available for mentally ill patients.

This review showed that for its application it would be necessary over the years to increase the staffs of every section of the service, and to make new building provision over and above that already approved. The recommendations which were adopted for the development of the service as a result of this review were as follows:

Year	Staff	Equipment	Buildings
1962/63	1 Health Visitor 1 District Nurse/ Midwife 1 Ambulance Driver/ Attendant	—	Clinic, Anlaby, Ambulance Station, Withernsea Ambulance Station, Driffield Junior Training Centre, Driffield
1963/64	1 Health Visitor 2 District Nurses 1 Ambulance Driver/ Attendant 1 Mental Welfare Officer 7 Staff at Junior Training Centre, Driffield	1 Ambulance	Clinic, Hessle
1964/65	1 Health Visitor 1 District Nurse 1 Nursing Supervisor 1 Ambulance Driver/ Attendant 10 Staff at Adult Training Centre, Beverley. 1 Assistant to the Domestic Help Organiser	1 Ambulance Replacement of radio equipment	Extension to Ambulance Station, Hessle Ambulance Station Derwent area Adult Training Centre, Beverley

Year	Staff	Equipment	Buildings
1965/66	1 Health Visitor 1 District Nurse 4 Ambulance Driver/ Attendants 1 Mental Welfare Officer	3 Ambulances	
1966/67	1 Health Visitor 1 District Nurse	—	Divisional Health Office, Bridlington
1967/72 (five years)	1 Medical Officer 5 Health Visitors 4 District Nurses 6 Ambulance Driver/ Attendants 10 Staff at Adult Training Centre, Beverley 1 Mental Welfare Officer 7 Staff at Home for mentally disturbed elderly persons	4 Ambulances	Clinic, Bridlington Clinic, Pocklington (adaptation) Clinic, Humber Bank Ambulance Sub-Station, Humber Bank, Ambulance Station Sub-, Hedon area Extensions to Adult Training Centre, Beverley Home for mentally disturbed elderly persons
	Additional provisions in the event of it being necessary to take over the ambulance service in Filey:		
	4 Ambulance Driver/ Attendants	3 Ambulances	Ambulance Station, Filey.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

One private maternity home closed at the end of March, and at the end of the year there were two homes registered providing beds as follows:

Medical and surgical 21

Forty-eight patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 18 of whom were medical or surgical and 30 convalescent or chronic.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

This Act requires that every Local Health Authority shall keep registers:

(*a*) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding 6 days;

(*b*) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

Five nurseries, providing accommodation for 110 children, and eleven daily minders, are registered.

Section 3. – Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944-1961

During 1962, the following schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply were submitted to the County Council, and in each case no observations were offered by the Council for the purposes of Section 2(2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944:

Derwent R.D.C. ..... Extension of existing sewerage and sewage disposal facilities at Naburn to cover the whole of the village.
Revised scheme for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Escrick.

Driffield R.D.C. ..... Provision of comprehensive sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Kilham.

Holderness R.D.C. ..... Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Roos.

Pocklington R.D.C. ..... Provision of joint sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for Market Weighton, Sancton, Shiptonthorpe, Goodmanham, and Londesborough.

Kingston upon Hull C.B. .. Provision of a water supply to Meaux Abbey Farm in the Beverley Rural District.

East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board ..... Provision of piped water supply:
(*a*) to three farms in Goodmanham area (Pocklington R.D.)
(*b*) to Lair Hill Farm, Dalton Holme (Beverley R.D.)

A revised scheme was submitted by the Norton Rural District Council during the year for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for twelve dwellings in the village of Thixendale, the revised scheme being in substitution for a scheme submitted in 1960, which would have provided facilities for the whole of the village. After considering the revised scheme, the County Council decided that the District Council should be informed, for the purposes of Section 9(2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, that any sewage disposal scheme for Thixendale should be so designed that all property in the village could be connected and that the disposal work should be of sufficient capacity to deal with all the existing property in the village.

The County Council undertook to make contributions under these Acts to the undermentioned District Councils in respect of Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply:

Beverley R.D.C. ..... Increased reservoir capacity at High Hunsley and South Cave.
Sewer, pumping station and rising main at Figham Road, Woodmansey.

Derwent R.D.C.....Sewerage schemes in Naburn, Elvington, Escrick and Hemingbrough.

Driffield R.D.C.....Wetwang sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
The regional water supply scheme.

Howden R.D.C.....Sewerage schemes in Bubwith, Gilberdyke and Newport, and Foggathorpe.
Six inch trunk link main from Spaldington Water Tower to Howden.
Water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.
The water supplies co-ordination scheme.

Pocklington R.D.C.....Water main extension in the parish of Kirby Underdale.
The water supplies co-ordination scheme.

Local Government Act, 1958

The Haltemprice Urban District Council submitted an application under Section 56(1) of the Local Government Act, 1958, for a contribution in respect of the financial year 1961/62 towards the cost of carrying out the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme, but no grant was made.

Water Acts, 1945 and 1948

In connection with the objections which had been lodged to the making by the Minister of Housing and Local Government of an Order under Section 9(2) of the Water Act, 1945, whereby the water undertakings of the Borough Councils of Beverley and Hedon, and the Urban District Councils of Haltemprice, Hornsea and Withernsea would be transferred to, and vest in, the Kingston upon Hull Corporation, to which reference was made in my Annual Report for 1961, following the holding of a public local Inquiry into the objections, the Minister decided, after taking into consideration representations made at the Inquiry and for procedural reasons, to make a new Order which went some distance towards meeting the objections raised, but which once again provided for the transfer to the Kingston upon Hull Corporation of the water undertakings mentioned. Certain of the previous objections were renewed and the County Council also decided to lodge objection to the proposed new Order on the ground that the appropriate body in which to vest the re-grouped undertakings should be a Joint Water Board. A public local Inquiry to hear the objections was held on the 19th July, 1962, and in December, notification was received that the Minister intended to confirm the Order with minor modifications. The Order was duly made early in 1963 and the water undertakings concerned will be transferred to the Kingston upon Hull Corporation on the 1st October, 1963.

HOUSING

The number of houses completed during 1962 was 1,972. Of these 390 were built by the District Councils and 1,582 by private enterprise.

The table shown below sets out the position in the respective County Districts and gives the number of houses completed by the local authorities and by private enterprise in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1962:

District	Houses Completed		In course of Erection	
	Council	Private Enterprise	Council	Private Enterprise
Beverley M.B.	1,051	647	29	54
Bridlington M.B.	808	1,519	20	63
Hedon M.B.	144	111	—	6
Driffield U.D.	167	288	—	20
Filey U.D.	287	126	17	6
Haltemprice U.D.	1,807	3,044	—	171
Hornsea U.D.	303	393	—	32
Norton U.D.	257	87	—	3
Withernsea U.D.	250	72	79	3
Beverley R.D.	1,056	1,366	—	208
Bridlington R.D.	345	223	—	6
Derwent R.D.	511	722	—	177
Driffield R.D.	312	225	14	34
Holderness R.D.	815	1,279	23	111
Howden R.D.	542	261	—	18
Norton R.D.	386	121	10	8
Pocklington R.D.	772	506	36	33
Totals	9,849	10,990	228	953

Section 4. – Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Summary of samples taken by the Sampling Officers and analysed during the year ended 31st March, 1963

Nature of Samples	Number of samples taken	Samples adversely reported upon
Beverages	76	2
Cereals	17	—
Confections	79	3
Drugs	8	—
Fats	26	—
Fish, Meats, etc.	64	10
Fruit and Vegetables	54	2
Milk and Milk Products	263	5
Preserves	26	5
Seasonings	20	—
Miscellaneous	16	—
Totals	649	27

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Heat Treatment Plants

Sampling of milk processed within the County has continued throughout the year and the six licensed heat-treatment plants have been operated reasonably satisfactorily. It has been necessary on very few occasions to take action following the receipt of adverse reports.

During the year 188 samples taken from licensed plants were examined with results as set out in the table below:

Samples obtained by	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Tests† not done	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
County Council	136	122	2	12	133	3
Bridlington Borough .	48	48	—	—	48	—
Filey U.D.	4	4	—	—	4	—
Total.....	188	174	2	12	185	3

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 70° Fahrenheit.

Licensed Dealers (Pre-Packed Milk)

At the end of the year 532 Dealer's (Pre-packed) licences and 13 Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) licences were in force. During the year 277 samples were obtained from licensed dealers with results as set out in the table below:

Grade	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Test Void	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
T.T. Raw	65	51	11	3	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised....	141	132	1	8	141	—	—	—
Sterilised	71	—	—	—	—	—	71	—
Totals ..	277	183	12	11	141	—	71	—

School Milk Supplies

The milk supplied to schools in the County is, in the main, pasteurised but, at the end of the year, two schools were receiving raw tuberculin tested milk as pasteurised milk was not available.

The results of samples taken from schools were as set out in the following table:

Grade	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
Pasteurised	159	150	9	155	4
T.T. raw	11	10	1	—	—
Total	170	160	10	155	4

Five of the samples of T.T. raw milk were also submitted for biological and brucella abortus examination with negative results.

Hospital Dairy Farms

Four samples of milk produced at hospital dairy farms have been submitted to the methylene blue test at the request of the Ministry of Health. The results were satisfactory. Two of the samples were also examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus with negative results.

Biological Examinations

Forty-five samples of milk were taken by officers of the County Council for biological examination and the results of these examinations were as follows:

	Number of samples	Tubercle		Brucella abortus	
		Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
Producer/Retailers	16	16	—	15	1
Schools	5	5	—	5	—
Dealers	24	24	—	24	—
Totals	45	45	—	44	1

In addition, 53 samples of milk were taken by officers of certain County District Councils and were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. Fifty-two of the samples proved negative to both tests, and in one case the guinea pig used for the tests died before the result could be obtained.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds

I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the following details of the inspections of dairy herds which were carried out during the year:

	No. of Herd Inspections	No. of Cattle Examined
Attested Herds.....	903	36,351

No confirmed cases of tuberculosis were found during the year.

Section 5. – Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

SMALLPOX

As in the previous year, no cases of this disease were reported.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case of paratyphoid fever was reported in 1962.

SCARLET FEVER

Thirty-nine cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 68 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notifications of diphtheria during the year 1962.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Fifteen women are reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia, compared with 9 in the previous year. Nearly all the cases were notified from hospitals.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

Four cases were notified, compared with two cases in the previous year.

MEASLES

The number of notifications of measles received during the year was 741 as compared with 4,107 in 1961.

WHOOPING COUGH

There were only 8 notifications of whooping cough during 1962. This very low figure strongly supports the hope I expressed last year that we are experiencing a true reduction in the incidence of this disease in a notifiable form.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis and no non-paralytic cases were notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1953 to 1962

The numbers of notifications during the last ten years of the various notifiable infectious diseases are shown in the following table:

DISEASE	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	240	218	101	100	78	141	125	134	68	39
Whooping Cough	733	411	345	748	234	83	60	235	60	8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	1,575	675	3,761	1,000	3,156	1,499	3,549	73	4,107	741
Pneumonia	211	153	161	141	134	104	114	69	111	60
Meningococcal Infection	5	7	4	9	5	—	2	1	2	4
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	50	34	13	1	1	19	1	1	8	2
Non-Paralytic	12	5	1	—	—	10	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis: Infective	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	43	11	192	482	198	321	471	253	259	277
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	1	7	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	34	49	66	39	19	18	13	9	15
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	4	6	2	26	4	—	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	73	84	123	61	67	95	126	42	49	55
Erysipelas	26	33	30	17	22	14	11	11	9	9
Malaria	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	129	145	101	79	81	38	57	52	41	41
Meninges and C.N.S.	38	3	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other forms		27	18	28	19	13	11	10	8	5
Anthrax*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Not notifiable until 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS

The consultant chest physicians, with administrative centres in Hull, Pontefract and York, and the assistant chest physicians working with them are all responsible to the Council for the preventive side of tuberculosis work and for dealing with the special problems associated with care and after-care and rehabilitation in respect of any patients resident in the County who come under their care. Their chief link with the County health services is through the health visitors, all of whom act as tuberculosis visitors.

As the need arises, and on the recommendations of the chest physicians, patients being treated in their own homes are supplied with extra milk, and during the year 33 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods.

The chest physicians have been responsible for arranging to provide B.C.G. vaccination for contacts where they consider this to be advisable, and during the year 102 persons have been vaccinated. This figure includes 17 infants vaccinated soon after birth. Details about the B.C.G. vaccination of school children are given elsewhere in this report.

No special case-finding surveys were undertaken, but the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit based on Hull visited the following places in the County during the year:

Anlaby	Dunnington	Middleton-on-the-Wolds
Beverley	Everthorpe (Borstal	Naburn
Bishop Wilton	Institution)	Riccall
Brandesburton	Filey	Skipsea
Bridlington	Hessle	Skirlaugh
Bubwith	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor	
Cottingham	Hornsea	Sledmere
Driffield	Kirkella	Sutton-on-Derwent

During the year 9,445 people attended at these sessions, among whom 5 cases of active tuberculosis were diagnosed.

The unit also visited the Brandesburton Hospital, Broadgate Hospital, De-la-Pole Hospital and Winestead Hall Hospital, and at these visits 1,713 persons were examined.

New Cases and Mortality

During the year, 46 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received (41 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary). Four other cases (all pulmonary) also came to notice from death returns from Local Registrars, transferable deaths from the Registrar-General or posthumous notifications. The total number of new cases in the year was, therefore, 50, a decrease of 3 on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Details of the primary notifications and new cases which came to notice are given in the following table:

Age periods	Primary Notifications				New cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
65—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
75—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	20	21	3	2	2	2	—	—

The number of cases on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health at the end of the year were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	621	531	1,152
Non-pulmonary	103	143	246

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 6, four less than in 1961.

Details of these deaths, classified according to age at death, are given below:

Age periods	Pulmonary		Non- pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	2	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
75 and over.....	2	1	—	—
Totals	3	3	—	—

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·03 per thousand population, as compared with 0·04 for the previous year. There were no deaths in 1962 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with one in 1961.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population over a series of years are given below:

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—10	0·86	1·10	0·70
1911—20	0·77	0·89	0·70
1921—30	0·65 *	0·75 *	0·58 *
1931—40	0·40	0·48	0·34
1941—50	0·36	0·44	0·29
1951	0·18	0·25	0·12
1952	0·17	0·23	0·12
1953	0·13	0·17	0·08
1954	0·15	0·16	0·14
1955	0·06	0·09	0·04
1956	0·08	0·08	0·07
1957	0·07	0·07	0·06
1958	0·09	0·11	0·06
1959	0·05	0·04	0·05
1960	0·05	0·08	0·02
1961	0·04	0·05	0·04
1962	0·03	0·03	0·03

*Average rate per 10 year period.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1901—10	0·30	0·39	0·30
1911—20	0·30	0·30	0·30
1921—30	0·18 *	0·19 *	0·17 *
1931—40	0·12	0·11	0·12
1941—50	0·10	0·10	0·09
1951	0·02	0·03	0·02
1952	0·03	0·05	0·02
1953	0·03	0·04	0·02
1954	0·01	0·01	0·02
1955	0·01	0·01	0·02
1956	0·02	0·03	0·01
1957	0·005	—	0·009
1958	0·005	—	0·009
1959	0·009	0·009	0·009
1960	0·004	—	0·009
1961	0·004	—	0·009
1962	—	—	—

*Average rate per 10 year period.

TABLE I

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1962

Notifiable Disease	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County
Scarlet Fever	18	21	39
Whooping Cough	2	6	8
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—
Measles	256	485	741
Pneumonia	14	46	60
Meningococcal Infection	4	—	4
Acute Poliomyelitis:			
Paralytic	1	1	2
Non-paralytic	—	—	—
Encephalitis:			
Infective	1	—	1
Post-infectious	—	—	—
Dysentery	270	7	277
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	10	15
Smallpox	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	54	1	55
Erysipelas	—	9	9
Malaria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:			
Pulmonary	28	13	41
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—
Other forms	3	2	5
Anthrax	—	—	—

TABLE II

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISEASE	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Filey	Haltemprice	Hedon	Hornsea	Norton	Withernsea
Scarlet Fever	18	8	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	256	10	7	1	41	50	—	—	116	31
Pneumonia	14	2	1	2	3	5	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:										
Paralytic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis:										
Infective	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	270	—	1	—	—	269	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	54	2	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	28	1	4	1	2	16	3	—	1	—
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified

RURAL DISTRICTS

DISEASE	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Derwent	Driffield	Holderness	Howden	Norton	Pocklington
Scarlet Fever	21	9	—	2	—	1	5	1	3
Whooping Cough	6	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	485	117	36	83	41	18	34	32	124
Pneumonia	46	3	—	15	7	8	10	1	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:									
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis:									
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:									
Pulmonary	13	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	2
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics for the Administrative County, the Divisional Health Areas, and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1962

DISTRICT	POPULATION		BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION																							
			Live Births				Illegitimate Live Births		Deaths				Principal Epidemic Diseases		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other forms of Tuberculosis		Respiratory Disease		Heart Disease		Malignant Disease		STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	
	Census 1961	Estimated 1962 mid-year	No.	Crude Rate	Comparability factor	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate	Comparability faetor	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births
Administrative County .	223,783	228,530	3,735	16·34	1·06	17·32	165	0·72	2,857	12·50	0·94	11·75	8	0·04	6	0·03	—	—	303	1·33	1,041	4·56	475	2·08	66	17·36	65	17·40
M.B.s and U.D.s	114,037	114,720	1,839	16·03	1·04	16·67	83	0·72	1,605	13·99	0·90	12·59	4	0·03	3	0·03	—	—	171	1·49	591	5·15	270	2·35	35	18·68	31	16·86
Rural Districts	109,746	113,810	1,896	16·66	1·09	18·16	82	0·72	1,252	11·00	0·98	10·78	4	0·04	3	0·03	—	—	132	1·16	450	3·95	205	1·80	31	16·09	34	17·93
BUCKROSE DIVISION																												
Bridlington M.B.	26,007	25,730	393	15·27	1·13	17·26	29	1·13	437	16·98	0·75	12·74	—	—	1	0·04	—	—	26	1·01	212	8·24	73	2·84	7	17·50	9	22·90
Driffield U.D.	6,890	6,880	118	17·15	0·97	16·64	4	0·58	130	18·90	0·56	10·58	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1·60	42	6·10	15	2·18	2	16·67	1	8·47
Filey U.D.	4,705	4,490	53	11·80	1·05	12·39	1	0·22	69	15·37	0·93	14·29	1	0·22	1	0·22	—	—	6	1·34	26	5·79	9	2·00	2	36·36	—	—
Bridlington R.D.	8,699	9,080	119	13·11	1·12	14·68	11	1·21	109	12·00	0·96	11·52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0·44	55	6·06	16	1·76	1	8·33	2	16·81
Driffield R.D.	10,860	11,370	191	16·80	1·13	18·98	7	0·62	102	8·97	1·02	9·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1·06	31	2·73	17	1·50	3	15·46	2	10·47
Totals	57,161	57,550	874	15·19	—	—	52	0·90	847	14·72	—	—	1	0·02	2	0·03	—	—	59	1·03	366	6·36	130	2·26	15	16·87	14	16·02
HALTEMPRICE DIVISION																												
Haltempriee U.D. ...	42,388	43,650	693	15·88	1·03	16·36	14	0·32	491	11·25	1·03	11·59	3	0·07	1	0·02	—	—	77	1·76	158	3·62	94	2·15	22	30·77	10	14·43
HOLDERNESS DIVISION																												
Beverley M.B.	16,024	16,010	266	16·61	1·00	16·61	13	0·81	194	12·12	0·99	12·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1·31	64	4·00	32	2·00	2	7·46	3	11·28
Hedon M.B.	2,338	2,380	49	20·59	0·99	20·38	3	1·26	46	19·33	1·02	19·72	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1·68	15	6·30	8	3·36	—	—	4	81·63
Hornsea U.D.	5,949	5,880	101	17·18	1·05	18·04	7	1·19	87	14·80	0·80	11·84	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1·87	26	4·42	16	2·72	—	—	—	—
Withernsea U.D.	4,963	4,850	84	17·32	1·09	18·88	8	1·65	86	17·73	0·84	14·89	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1·86	24	4·95	13	2·68	—	—	3	35·71
Beverley R.D.	23,133	24,460	431	17·62	1·09	19·21	9	0·37	251	10·26	0·95	9·75	2	0·08	2	0·08	—	—	24	0·98	97	3·97	45	1·84	6	13·73	6	13·92
Holderness R.D.....	20,367	21,580	373	17·28	1·09	18·84	12	0·56	242	11·21	1·01	11·32	1	0·05	—	—	—	—	28	1·30	70	3·24	50	2·32	3	7·98	11	29·49
Totals	72,774	75,160	1,304	17·35	—	—	52	0·69	906	12·05	—	—	3	0·04	2	0·03	—	—	97	1·29	296	3·94	164	2·18	11	8·37	27	20·71
HOWDENSHIRE DIVISION																												
Norton U.D.	4,773	4,850	82	16·91	1·09	18·43	4	0·82	65	13·40	1·01	13·53	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1·24	24	4·95	8	1·65	—	—	1	12·20
Derwent R.D.	13,631	13,870	220	15·86	1·05	16·65	9	0·65	189	13·63	0·85	11·59	1	0·07	1	0·07	—	—	28	2·02	72	5·19	22	1·59	9	39·30	2	9·09
Howden R.D.	12,115	12,120	203	16·75	1·08	18·09	11	0·91	128	10·56	0·91	9·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1·24	30	2·48	26	2·15	5	24·04	4	19·70
Norton R.D.	7,008	7,060	103	14·59	1·07	15·61	6	0·85	80	11·33	1·02	11·56	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1·13	37	5·24	8	1·13	3	28·30	2	19·42
Pocklington R.D. ...	13,933	14,270	256	17·94	1·07	19·20	17	1·19	151	10·58	0·98	10·37	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0·91	58	4·06	23	1·61	1	3·89	5	19·53
Totals	51,460	52,170	864	16·56	—	—	47	0·90	613	11·75	—	—	1	0·02	1	0·02	—	—	70	1·34	221	4·24	87	1·67	18	20·41	14	16·20

TABLE V

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1962, and previous Years

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1944	185,940	3,562	19·2	156	44	2,409	13·1
1945	183,450	3,109	17·0	135	43	2,396	13·1
1946	194,720	3,739	19·2	139	37	2,355	12·1
1947	200,110	3,872	19·4	155	40	2,405	12·0
1948	205,900	3,432	16·7	111	32	2,205	10·7
1949	209,343	3,308	16·1	98	30	2,498	12·2
1950	212,070	3,187	15·0	83	26	2,423	11·4
1951	212,900	3,079	14·5	87	28	2,646	12·4
1952	212,600	3,173	14·9	76	24	2,432	11·4
1953	214,000	3,219	15·0	87	27	2,582	12·1
1954	217,000	3,085	14·2	71	23	2,687	12·4
1955	217,100	2,999	13·8	71	24	2,624	12·1
1956	217,500	3,141	14·4	76	24	2,707	12·4
1957	218,500	3,280	15·0	69	21	2,657	12·2
1958	218,900	3,136	14·3	70	22	2,753	12·6
1959	221,200	3,307	15·0	59	18	2,722	12·3
1960	224,470	3,477	15·5	67	19	2,745	12·2
1961	224,510	3,573	15·9	60	17	2,938	13·1
1962	**228,530**	**3,735**	**16·3**	**65**	**17**	**2,857**	**12.5**

TABLE VI

Rainfall Returns, 1962

Station	Height of rain gauge above sea level	Observer	Total Rain-fall	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell	Average rainfall during the 10 years 1952 to 1961
			inches		inches
Hempholme.....	11 feet	Mr. W. F. Gilbert	21·07	161	26·37
Beverley	34 feet	Mr. B. T. H. Johnson..	21·35	167	25·37
North Cave	35 feet	Maj. J. H. Carver, J.P..	20·73	172	25·88
Hornsea	35 feet	Mr. J. H. D. Howlett .	22·60	177	24·35
Bridlington	60 feet	Mr. H. Ackroyd.....	23·97	182	27·76
Lowthorpe	63 feet	Mr. C. Kettlewell	19·21	169	26·30
Scampston	100 feet	Mr. R. Atkinson	21·03	142	26·13
Filey	122 feet	Mr. J. Hustwit.....	21·20	176	—*
Dalton Holme...	150 feet	Mr. R. C. Crossley ...	21·65	181	28·15
Birdsall.....	304 feet	Mr. B. Stead.....	26·95	183	31·12

* Average for past ten years not available.

My thanks are due to the observers for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1962

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1962.

There have been no changes in the medical staff but I am pleased to report that the dental staff has been increased by the appointment of two full-time dental officers, one of whom will work on the western side of the County and the other in the Haltemprice area.

A psychiatric social worker was appointed in November; this will increase the efficiency of the Child Guidance Service as part of her time will be devoted to this work.

The establishment of three speech therapists has been maintained throughout most of the year with a resultant reduction in the number of children on the waiting lists for this service.

The procedure for the screening of the intermediate group of school children followed by medical examination of selected pupils has been working satisfactorily and has resulted in fewer routine medical examination sessions in Primary Schools. It is not yet possible to give detailed figures, but in general the number of sessions required to complete a medical inspection in a Primary School has been substantially reduced. The scheme has been well accepted by both the medical and teaching staff, especially the former, who feel that their time is now more usefully employed seeing those children who require medical advice and attention rather than large numbers of healthy pupils.

Special audiometric sessions have been arranged throughout the County and these have been undertaken by one of the school medical officers who has had special training in this work; eleven pupils were found to have some degree of deafness and were referred for more detailed investigation by an ear, nose and throat specialist. In addition medical officers have been requested to carry out audio-

metric tests on all children who receive intelligence tests for backwardness to eliminate the possibility of deafness as a contributing factor in the child's backwardness.

As a result of a circular from the Ministry of Education on the subject of smoking and health, further emphasis was given to this subject in all Secondary Schools in the County. Arrangements have been made for talks, films and discussions on the relationship between smoking and health to be carried out in these schools in order to counteract the increased tendency of young people to begin smoking at a relatively early age; this will be a long term health education project.

The number of thirteen year old children accepting B.C.G. vaccination has been satisfactorily maintained since its inauguration in 1956, the acceptance rate for 1962 being 75·9%. Since this scheme was started a total of 8,139 young people have been vaccinated against tuberculosis.

Two hundred and twenty nine children were ascertained as educationally sub-normal, i.e., 0·69% of the total school population. This compares favourably with the average ascertainment rate in other Local Education Authorities in England and Wales, but is probably not yet a true figure as the expected proportion is approximately one per cent of the school population. A total of 65 special examinations for backwardness were undertaken by the medical staff.

The report of the Principal School Dental Officer is included, together with reports on physical education and the school meals service by the respective organisers.

My thanks are again due to Dr. Ferguson for his help with the preparation of this report.

R. WATSON,
Principal School Medical Officer.

February, 1963.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Schools—Primary		187
	Secondary	20
	Nursery	1
	Special	1
Number of Pupils—Primary		19,622
	Secondary	12,578
	Nursery	40
	Special (a) From the County	84
	(b) From other Authorities	21
Number of pupils attending schools maintained by other Authorities		1,223

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The total number of pupils submitted for routine medical examinations was 8,776 and among these were found 615 defects needing treatment and 2,388 defects requiring observation. In addition to these routine inspections 463 special examinations were carried out and as a result 107 defects were found which required some form of medical treatment and 77 defects were noted for which only observation was necessary. Three thousand, two hundred and four re-examinations were also carried out. The total number of routine and special medical examinations was 12,443.

The detailed figures relating to routine medical examinations which have been conducted during the year are shown in the table on page 82.

General Condition

The assessment of the general condition of all children examined at routine medical inspections is based on the individual opinion of each doctor. Medical Officers have been asked to record the general condition of the children they examined as either "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" and the results are shown in the table below:—

	No. of pupils inspected	No. found in "unsatisfactory" condition	Percentage
1956	9,784	59	0·6
1957	8,862	18	0·2
1958	6,583	14	0·2
1959	9,627	11	0·1
1960	10,370	11	0·1
1961	9,575	6	0·06
1962	8,776	2	0·02

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

The school nurses carry out regular cleanliness surveys in schools and pay follow-up visits to children in their own homes in addition to assisting with routine and special medical inspections.

The following table shows the number of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County.

Visits to schools:—	
Number of routine examination sessions	603
Number of follow-up visits	76
Number of examinations carried out	56,797
Visits to homes:—	
Number of homes visited	1,152
Number of examinations carried out	1,415
Reasons for these examinations:—	
Uncleanliness	476
Minor ailments	118
General condition	180
Other reasons	677

UNCLEANLINESS

The school nurses made 56,797 individual examinations during the year and 356 children were found to be infested, compared with 429 in the previous year. In only one instance was it necessary to serve a cleansing notice on the parents.

The number of examinations for infestation decreased this year due to the new system of examinations in Secondary Schools which was introduced last year for a two year trial period. Routine examination was continued as usual for all children attending Primary Schools.

The following table gives particulars of uncleanliness during the past ten years:—

Year	Number of examinations	Number of children infested	School population	Percentage of school population infested
1953	79,424	931	29,767	3·1
1954	83,149	713	29,882	2·4
1955	77,410	607	30,146	2·0
1956	77,185	469	30,823	1·5
1957	71,095	551	31,071	1·7
1958	71,802	506	31,180	1·6
1959	70,555	531	33,577	1·6
1960	67,641	362	32,786	1·1
1961	67,474	429	33,093	1·3
1962	56,797	356	33,608	1·06

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Three hundred and sixty children were found at periodic and special school medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects; of these 300 had defective vision, 52 were suffering from squints and 8 had other defects. In addition, 901 children were under observation compared with 990 in the previous year. Of these 756 were under observation for defective vision, 129 for squint and 16 for other defects.

Refraction clinics were held at eleven centres in the County and these were staffed by a medical officer appointed by the Regional Hospital Board. During the year 1,388 individual children were seen at these clinics. Of the children attending 343 were new cases and 1,045 attended for re-examination. Among the new cases seen 157 (i.e. 46%) were recommended spectacles and among those re-examined 207 (i.e. 20%) were found to need a change in the spectacles they were wearing. In all cases the prescriptions for spectacles are taken by parents to opticians of their own choice.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Two sessions were held at Bridlington Orthopaedic clinic at which 16 children were seen, of whom 3 were new cases. Thirty-seven East Riding children attended other Authority's clinics at Malton, Scarborough and York.

Sixteen children were admitted and 13 discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The number of children referred for ear, nose and throat treatment was 135 compared with 128 in 1961. Six hundred and ninety five children were specially examined by means of a pure tone audiometer and of these, 16 were referred for specialist treatment.

One of the school medical officers carried out regular audiometric sessions and by the end of the year, 59 children who had been referred by the divisional medical officers had been examined and of these, 11 had been referred for Consultant opinion.

In September, the Ministry of Education issued a circular on children with impaired hearing. The Handicapped Pupils Special Schools Amended Regulations with which this circular is concerned, substituted the term "partially hearing" for "partially deaf" pupils. By substituting this new term it is intended to reflect a more positive approach to the use of residual hearing and in this way underline the importance of early diagnosis. The total number of officially ascertained as "deaf" or "partially hearing" children in the County is 23, of which 19 are in special schools. Three partially hearing pupils do not need special education and are attending ordinary schools, and the remaining child is at present not attending school and has been recommended for admission to a special school.

MINOR AILMENTS

The table below shows the total number of children attending minor ailment clinics throughout the County and the various types of defect which were treated, together with the number of children receiving home visits by school nurses:—

Defects	1961			1962		
	No. of children		Total	No. of children		Total
	attending clinics	receiving home visits		attending clinics	receiving home visits	
Ringworm (head)....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm (body)....	2	—	2	4	—	4
Scabies	2	—	2	1	—	1
Impetigo	63	4	67	25	8	33
Other skin diseases...	469	5	474	249	4	253
Minor eye defects....	117	13	130	109	4	113
Minor ear defects and deafness	125	—	125	112	—	112
Minor injuries, bruises, etc.....	1,855	30	1,885	1,780	—	1,780
Totals ...	2,633	52	2,685	2,280	16	2,296

As will be seen from the above table, there has been a further reduction this year in the number of children attending minor ailment clinics. Attendances were 5,886 compared with 6,796 in 1961, a reduction of 910. This was again largely due to fewer children having suffered from skin diseases.

The minor ailment sessions are mainly conducted by the school nurses who refer any cases of a more serious nature to the child's family doctor or to the school medical officer.

Sunray Treatment

Twenty-nine ultra violet light sessions were held at the Beverley school clinic and 9 children made a total of 54 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

In the Haltemprice area an outbreak of sonne dysentery occurred early in the year, but the outbreak did not appear to emanate from any particular school. There were, however, a number of confirmed cases amongst school children and strict hygienic precautions were observed in several large schools in the district. It is satisfactory to note in retrospect that there was no spread of the infection into these schools.

Small outbreaks of measles occurred in a number of schools, but these were of a relatively minor nature and did not warrant any special precautions in the schools where they occurred.

No outbreaks of food poisoning occurred in any of the County schools.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

At the end of 1961 the number of dental officers on the staff had been reduced to three including myself. In the latter part of 1962, however, two of the vacancies were filled and as a result of these appointments it will be possible to deal more adequately with the western, south-western and Humber Bank areas of the County which have, in the past, been somewhat neglected. At the end of the year, out of the present small establishment, there were still three vacancies for whole-time dental officers.

In the report of the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons on the Dental Services, the country's school dental service as a whole came under scrutiny and reference was made to the generally unsatisfactory part it was able to play as an important priority service. Several recommendations were made with a view both to improving the status of the school dental service and to co-operation with the general dental services provided by the Ministry of Health. In August, the Ministries of Education and Health issued a joint circular dealing with the Local Authority Dental Service which makes suggestions as to how the service could be improved and asks for local reviews to be conducted with special consideration to the problems of dental manpower and the promotion of dental health. This review is at the moment being undertaken.

In December, the Ministry of Health issued a circular advising Local Health Authorities that the Minister of Health would be willing to approve the making of arrangements with water undertakings for the addition of fluoride to water supplies which were deficient in it naturally. This official approval of the fluoridation of water supplies follows the publication of the report on the investigations which had been proceeding for five years on studies on the effect of adding fluoride to drinking water in selected parts of the United Kingdom. The findings of this report support the findings in America to the effect that the presence of one part per million of fluoride in water, whether added or present in the natural state, reduced the incidence of dental decay in children's teeth by approximately 50%, and that there were no demonstrable short or long term ill effects. It is appreciated that there will be a number of difficulties to overcome and a number of doubts to resolve, but I hope that the time will not be long before this valuable preventive measure can be applied in this area to help the other efforts that are being made in trying to obtain a reduction of dental illness among children.

One of the mobile dental units was replaced during the year and an order was placed for the replacement of another unit. The new mobile unit will be equipped with an air turbine as well as with X-ray apparatus. An air turbine was provided at the fixed clinic at Pocklington and structural improvements were also made at this clinic.

Approximately 100 fewer sessions were carried out by the dental officers, yet the number of fillings remained the same. The extractions,

however, were down by approximately 500 and number of emergency cases fell by 100.

The pattern of treatment—dental officers treating children who are seen at fairly regular intervals—means that only a limited number of new cases are seen each year. This can partly supply the answer as to why fewer extractions were carried out. It is also possible that the drop in the number of emergency cases—children who usually require extractions—may suggest that more children are going privately for such treatment. Perhaps too, more children may be showing an increased awareness to dental health.

Primarily with a view to improving dental health education, a dental hygienist has been appointed and took up her duties in September. Since that time she has visited 59 schools and has given talks to over 9,000 school children. It has sometimes been difficult to accommodate her at the larger secondary schools, but the splendid co-operation of the headteachers has enabled her to complete her visits with a minimum of disturbance to the school curriculum. Dental health education can play a most useful part in establishing among the young a sound basis for dental hygiene. It is of interest that at one village school parents were also invited to attend the talks. If dental health education can be aimed at parents as well, much more will be achieved and it is hoped that this method of approach will be extended.

G. R. SMITH,

Principal School Dental Officer.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A feature of the School Health Service in the last decade has been the increased emphasis which has been given to health education. Most of the secondary schools now incorporate various facets of this subject in their curriculum and the comparatively recent findings about the relationship between smoking and ill health has made this particular subject a most important one in any school health education programme.

Since the first reports were published about the relationship between smoking and lung cancer further investigations have corroborated the opinion that heavy cigarette smokers are at substantially greater risk of developing lung cancer than non-smokers. This, combined with the fact that an increasing number of children appear to begin smoking in school nowadays, emphasises the importance of health education on this subject in secondary schools.

Arrangements have been made with the headteachers of all the secondary schools in the County for talks to be given, suitable films shown and any other media used for discouraging teenage boys and girls from smoking. It is hoped that the anti-smoking campaign will become a regular part of the health education programme in all secondary schools.

The school nurses have been active in giving talks to the older group of girls, and subjects such as mothercraft, menstrual hygiene, home safety, care of the skin and use of cosmetics, have all proved very popular with the pupils. Some of these topics are included in the course which the pupils take in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

In St. George's County Secondary School, Bridlington, a short course was arranged on "Growing Up" and different speakers were engaged for each of the subjects included in this course. Important aspects of adolescent life such as puberty, menstruation, personal and oral hygiene and "getting on with people" were included. The course was well received by both pupils and staff and it is anticipated that it will become a regular part of the school curriculum.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to school children from the age of 13 years and in certain instances it may be offered to children over 10 years of age. It is also available to students at University and Training Colleges.

Vaccination was offered to 3,856 children of whom, 2,928 (i.e. 75·9%) accepted. A total of 2,608 children were skin tested and of these 1,844 (i.e. 70·7%) showed a negative test and therefore needed vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine. Arrangements were made as far as possible for children who had a positive skin test to be X-rayed and for this facility to be extended to members of their families.

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out during the past seven years:—

Year	No. of school children Mantoux tested	Positive reactors	Negative reactors	Number vaccinated
1956	1,101	321 (29·2%)	776	767
1957	679	182 (26·8%)	497	494
1958	1,123	309 (26·0%)	832	767
1959	1,723	292 (16·9%)	1,423	1,408
1960	2,429	538 (22·1%)	1,876	1,848
1961	1,400	281 (20·0%)	1,085	1,085
1962	2,608	735 (28·2%)	1,844	1,767

SPEECH THERAPY

For most of 1962 we were fortunate in having three speech therapists working throughout the County. This meant that the maximum number of clinics were in operation and by the end of the year the number of children requiring treatment for speech defects had again been substantially reduced. The clinics were held at nineteen centres in the County, and the location of each is shown on page 81.

The total number of children who received speech therapy in clinics and at home was 409. At the end of the year 204 children were

receiving treatment, 205 had been discharged and 225 children were awaiting treatment, a reduction of 89 on last year.

The high number of discharges can to some extent be accounted for by the fact that quite a large number of children with only minor speech defects were seen by the speech therapists, and consequently, the treatment period was only short.

The following table shows the various types of speech defects for which treatment was given:—

Type of speech defect	No. of children receiving treatment at end of the year	No. of children discharged during year
Dyslalia	143	162
Dysphasia	10	11
Dysarthria	3	2
Cleft Palate	9	7
Stammer	39	23
Totals	204	205

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, it is the duty of the Local Education Authorities to ascertain which children in their area require special educational treatment. These children are usually reported to the school medical officer by the head teachers, or found at routine medical inspections. The total number of children ascertained as handicapped during the year was 71 and the following table shows the results of these examinations and the various categories:—

Category	Recommended for education in special schools	Recommended for education in prim./sec. schools	Recommended for home tuition
Blind	1	—	—
Partially sighted	1	—	—
Deaf	1	—	—
Partially hearing	2	—	—
Educationally sub-normal	18	22*	—
Epileptic	2	—	2
Maladjusted	4	—	—
Physically handicapped	4	1	1
Speech	—	—	—
Delicate	7	4	1
Totals	40	27	4

*Included in this figure are 10 children who were admitted to the special classes for educationally sub-normal children in an ordinary primary school.

The total number of children on the Register of Handicapped Pupils at the 31st December, 1962, is shown in the following table:—

Category	Recommended for education in special schools			Not recommended for education in special schools		Attending independent schools	Total	
	In special schools	Attending prim./sec. schools	Not attending school	Attending prim./sec. schools	Not attending school		Boys	Girls
Blind	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Partially-sighted	6	2	1	1	—	—	8	2
Deaf	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Partially hearing	11	3	1	3	—	—	8	10
Educationally sub-normal	87	61	—	71	—	—	129	100
Epileptic	1	—	2	7	—	—	5	5
Maladjusted	2	4	1	2	—	4	10	3
Physically handicapped	16	4	3	20	10	—	29	24
Speech	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Delicate	8	13	—	17	5	—	21	22

Details of handicapped pupils admitted to and discharged from special schools during the year are as follows:—

Defect	Special School	Number maintained at 31.12.61	Admitted during 1962	Discharged during 1962	Number maintained at 31.12.62
Blind and partially-sighted	Exhall Grange, Coventry	1	1	—	2
	Wold Road, Hull	1	2	—	3
	Sunshine House, Leamington	1	—	1	—
	Henshaws, Manchester	2	—	—	2
	Sheffield School for the Blind	1	—	—	1
Deaf and partially-hearing	St. Johns, Boston Spa	2	—	—	2
	Yorks. Res. School, Doncaster	12	1	5	8
	Sutton School, Hull	2	3	1	4
	Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames	1	—	—	1
Educationally sub-normal	Etton Pasture, near Beverley	90	16	23	83
	Fulford Road, York	1	1	—	2
	Northumberland Ave., Hull	1	1	—	2
Epileptic	Sedgwick House, Kendal	1	—	—	1
Maladjusted	Elmfield Spec. Sch., Stourbridge	—	1	—	1
	Etton Pasture, near Beverley	1	—	—	1
	Wm. Hy. Smith School Brighouse	1	1	—	2
	Rudolph Steiner, Sussex	1	—	—	1
	St. Peters, Horbury	—	1	—	1
Physically handicapped	Ld. Mayor Treloar College, Froyle	1	—	—	1
	Park Avenue, Hull	6	3	1	8
	Welburn Hall, Kirby-Moorside	5	—	—	5
	Bradstock Lockett, Southport	1	1	—	2
Delicate	Ingleborough Hall	1	—	—	1
	Netherside Hall, Skipton	1	—	1	—
	Northfield Open Air, York	2	1	—	3
	Dedisham Convalescent Sussex	—	1	1	—
	Suntrap School, Hayling Island	—	1	—	1
	Convalescent Home Spec. Sch. West Kirby	—	1	—	1
	Welburn Hall, Kirby-moorside	—	2	—	2

The number of children attending special schools during recent years is as follows:—

	Blind and partially-sighted	Deaf and partially hearing	Educ. Sub-normal	Epileptic	Malad-justed	Physically handi-capped	Delicate
1956	4	19	62	1	1	10	7
1957	5	22	74	—	1	12	3
1958	7	19	90	—	1	15	5
1959	6	23	85	1	2	15	3
1960	7	19	84	1	2	12	5
1961	6	17	92	1	3	13	4
1962	8	15	87	1	6	16	8

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

The school medical officers specially examined 65 children who were suspected of being educationally sub-normal. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:—

Recommended for notification to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(4)	16
Recommended for admission to a residential school for educationally sub-normal children	18
Recommended for admission to a day special class in an ordinary primary school	15
Recommended to remain at ordinary school	1
Recommended to remain at ordinary school with remedial teaching	6
Not educationally sub-normal	3
Decision deferred	3
Re-examinations	3
Total	65

ETTON PASTURE SPECIAL SCHOOL

The children are under the medical care of a local general practitioner who visits the school every Thursday and more frequently if necessary to attend to individual pupils. In addition the school nurse attends each Tuesday and Friday to carry out dressings and treat all minor ailments.

During the Summer term, 21 cases of German measles occurred among the pupils and at the end of the year there were four cases of chicken pox.

Two children, a girl thirteen and a boy fourteen, developed conditions requiring hospital in-patient treatment. Both of these children have been discharged from hospital and have returned to school.

CHILD GUIDANCE

One of the assistant school medical officers continued to hold regular sessions at the clinic with the help of the full time social worker. In November, a psychiatric social worker was appointed and is devoting part of her time to the child guidance service.

A total of 186 clinic sessions were held during the year and the social worker made 393 visits to homes and schools. One hundred and thirteen children were referred to the clinic from the following sources:—

Educational	39
Medical	53
Parent	11
Social Agency	10
Total	113

In addition to the cases referred during 1962, a total of 62 cases were carried forward from 1961, 32 of which were receiving treatment and the remaining 30 cases were on the waiting list, making a total case load of 175 children to be seen and of this number, 157 received treatment.

The following table shows the number of interviews carried out by the clinic staff:—

Diagnostic interviews	Treatment interviews	Reviews	Parent interviews	Total No. interviews
115	271	9	265	660

Out of a total case load of 175 children, 127 cases were closed and a summary of these is given below. At the end of the year 30 children were being treated by the clinic staff and 18 cases were on the waiting list.

Improved or completed (advice or treatment)	86
Placement (Special School, Children's Home, etc.)	8
Not followed up (Lack of co-operation, symptoms cleared, etc.)	28
Transfer to other area or agency	5
Total	127

Cases dealt with at the Clinic were, after diagnosis, placed into the following broad categories according to the type of problem and the kind of clinical treatment that they would require:—

Advisory	Treatment	School problems	Test only	Not followed up
53	46	2	15	28

The following table is a summary of the major cases examined by the clinic staff:—

Nervous Disorders	5
Habit Disorders	22
Behaviour Disorders	55
Organic Disorders	2
Psychotic Disorders	1
Educational	27
Unclassified	1

ENURETIC CLINIC

A total of 45 cases were referred from infant welfare centres and by school medical officers, local general practitioners, and consultant paediatricians. Twenty-three cases which were receiving treatment in 1961 continued to be seen by the clinic staff in 1962. In addition, there were five cases on the waiting list at the end of the previous year making a total case load of 73.

No. of children who received treatment	62
No. of attendances made	225
No. of cases completed	40
No. of uncompleted cases	22
No. of children on waiting list	5
No. of children who failed appointments	6

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

As new secondary schools are opened in the County, more children enjoy the excellent facilities in the gymnasia and playing fields which are provided. We are still fortunate in being able to staff most of these schools with qualified teachers of physical education, although nationally the supply is inadequate. Infant and primary school teachers do much good work and more country schools are now meeting jointly for dancing and games where this is to their mutual advantage. We are fortunate that teachers in all schools continue to give freely of their spare time to extend the scope

of physical education for our children. Such activities include camping, canoeing, climbing, athletics, cricket, dancing, football, hockey, netball, tennis, swimming and youth hostelling.

This year the East Riding Schools' Athletic Association organised the Yorkshire Schools' Athletic Championships which entailed nine months of preparation and were held at Bridlington on 30th June. This meeting was very successful with 28 teams bringing 1,200 competitors from the whole of Yorkshire. Many of our school children also had the opportunity in July of seeing the best athletes in the country at the English Schools' Athletic Championships which were held in Hull. Thirty-nine county teams competed for two days and Yorkshire came first in the Championships.

The East Riding Schools' Football Association has worked hard and enthusiastically for a long time and this year the East Riding Association Football team did very well to reach the Divisional Final of the English Schools' Football Shield competition. After a drawn game they lost to Rotherham in the replay at Bridlington. Two boys from the East Riding are playing for Yorkshire and one of them is captain of the team.

More children than ever before received swimming instruction, mostly during school time, but where this was not possible classes were held after school hours. This year, for the first time, some pupils are receiving instruction during the autumn and spring terms at the Beverley Baths.

After leaving school a number of boys and girls continue to participate in physical activities including athletics, camping, canoeing, climbing, cricket, dancing, fencing, gymnastics, hockey, judo, netball, sailing, swimming, table tennis, tennis and youth hostelling. To stimulate interest among youth club members courses were held in canoeing, sailing and various games. Both boys and girls are participating in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme at the bronze, silver and gold levels.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

An increased number of pupils continued to take school meals but this increase was not so marked as compared with previous years. In a normal school day 17,577 pupils take school dinners as compared with 17,297 in the previous year. This represents 57·30% of the pupils attending school and is an increase of 0·23% over 1961. The number of meals supplied free amounted to 1,400.

In the Primary Schools there was a drop in the number of pupils taking school milk compared with 1961. The relative figures were, 1962, 90·79% and 1961, 96·55%.

In the secondary schools, however, there was some increase in the amount of milk consumed as the percentage rose from 55·1 in 1961 to 56·05 in 1962. In addition, 1,753 pupils in non-maintained schools received school milk under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, only two schools were not supplied with pasteurised milk. These were small schools with only 36 pupils, which were supplied with tuberculin tested milk from the same source.

All except two schools were supplied with milk in one-third pint bottles. There were only 47 pupils in the two exceptions where milk had to be accepted in one-pint bottles.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

I again record my appreciation of the co-operation of school staffs in dealing with the clerical work in connection with medical inspections, and in weighing children prior to such inspections. For this help and for that given by the School Welfare Officers, I am most grateful.

The local Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have again been most helpful.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING COLLEGES, ETC.

A total of 213 candidates for admission to training colleges and 36 entrants to the teaching profession were examined by the medical staff of the school health service.

CLINICS

At the end of the year the following clinics were being held:—

Type of clinic	Location	Frequency of sessions
A. Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examinations and treatment	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Five sessions weekly
	Beverley Longcroft C.S. School	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Five sessions weekly
	Cottingham Clinic	Two sessions weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	Two sessions weekly
	Filey C.S. School	Five sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
	Hornsea C.S. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Holderness C.S. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Hunsley C.S. School	Two sessions weekly
B. Dental *	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Three sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Three sessions weekly
	Pocklington Dental Clinic	As required
	Withernsea Dental Clinic	As required
C. Ophthalmic	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Beverley, Lord Roberts Road	Six sessions every four weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	Four sessions every four weeks
	Driffield I.W.C.	Four sessions every twelve weeks
	Fulford Church Hall	Two sessions every five weeks
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Eleven sessions every three months
	Market Weighton C.S. School	Two sessions every eight weeks
	Norton Church Hall, Langton Road	Two sessions every five weeks
	Pocklington School Clinic	Two sessions every six weeks
	South Holderness C.S. School	Two sessions every six weeks
	Withernsea High School	Two sessions every six weeks
D. Orthopaedic	Bridlington School Clinic, Oxford Street	As required

*In addition five mobile dental clinics were in use.

Type of clinic	Location	Frequency of sessions
E. Speech therapy	Barlby C.S. School	One session weekly
	Beverley Clinic	Three sessions weekly
	Bridlington, Hilderthorpe Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Cottingham Clinic	One session weekly
	Driffield I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Driffield C.S. Girls' School	One session weekly
	Etton Pasture Spec. School	One session weekly
	Filey C.S. School	One session weekly
	Fulford Church Hall	One session weekly
	Hessle C.E. Junior School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	One session weekly
	Howden, Wesley School room	One session weekly
	Longcroft C.S. School	One session weekly
	Market Weighton C.S. School	One session weekly
	Norton, C.P. School	Two sessions weekly
	Pocklington C.P. School	One session weekly
	South Holderness C.S. School	One session weekly
	Withernsea High School	One session weekly
	South Hunsley C.S. School	One session weekly
F. Ultra Violet light	Beverley School Clinic, Lord Roberts Road	Two sessions weekly

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958 and later	54	54	100·0	—	—
1957	1,539	1,539	100·0	—	—
1956	1,236	1,236	100·0	—	—
1955	707	706	99·86	1	·14
1954	195	195	100·0	—	—
1953	40	40	100·0	—	—
1952	1,904	1,904	100·0	—	—
1951	362	362	100·0	—	—
1950	77	77	100·0	—	—
1949	23	23	100·0	—	—
1948	2,278	2,277	99·96	1	·04
1947 and earlier	361	361	100·0	—	—
Totals	8,776	8,774	99·98	2	·02

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For other conditions (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1958 and later	—	—	—
1957	28	96	115
1956	31	84	108
1955	24	48	68
1954	8	5	12
1953	2	3	4
1952	75	49	122
1951	18	2	20
1950	4	—	4
1949	—	1	1
1948	83	43	123
1947 and earlier	11	1	12
Totals	284	332	589

Other Inspections

Number of special inspections	463
Number of re-inspections	3,204
Total	3,667

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	56,797
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	356
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	1
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Periodic Inspections

N.B.—The symbol 'T' indicates need for treatment and 'O' indicates need for observation.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	4	21	11	11	5	8	20	40
5	Eyes—a. Vision	69	194	93	264	120	263	282	721
	b. Squint	43	56	—	14	9	47	52	117
	c. Other	5	4	1	3	2	9	8	16
6	Ears—a. Hearing	31	57	4	11	13	29	48	97
	b. Otitis Media	5	49	1	2	1	4	7	55
	c. Other	—	5	—	—	1	2	1	7
7	Nose and Throat	36	320	2	11	23	95	61	426
8	Speech	28	60	4	1	12	13	44	74
9	Lymphatic Glands	4	67	—	11	2	39	6	117
10	Heart	7	30	1	11	1	18	9	59
11	Lungs	1	63	—	24	1	52	2	139
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	4	11	1	4	2	5	7	20
	b. Other	—	54	2	3	3	29	5	86
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	—	4	3	10	1	19	4	33
	b. Feet	1	28	—	4	—	21	1	53
	c. Other	6	33	2	14	2	12	10	59
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	—	4	1	3	—	6	1	13
	b. Other	1	6	—	3	—	14	1	23
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	—	13	—	3	1	10	1	26
	b. Stability	14	98	3	3	8	43	25	144
16	Abdomen	1	3	2	4	4	13	7	20
17	Other	6	13	6	19	1	11	13	43

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils requiring treatment	Pupils requiring observation
Skin	42	1
Eyes—a. Vision	18	35
b. Squint	—	2
c. Other	—	—
Ears—a. Hearing	1	4
b. Otitis Media	9	1
c. Other	—	1
Nose and Throat	8	5
Speech	2	3
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	—	2
Lungs	—	3
Developmental—		
a. Hernia	—	—
b. Other	—	3
Orthopaedic—		
a. Posture	—	—
b. Feet	—	1
c. Other	22	3
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy	—	2
b. Other	—	2
Psychological—		
a. Development	—	1
b. Stability	—	8
Abdomen	—	—
Other	5	—

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	113
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,388
Total	1,501
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	364

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) For diseases of the ear	3
(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	147
(c) For other nose and throat conditions	12
Received other forms of treatment	230
Total	392
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1962	2
(b) in previous years	2

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	53
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	53

Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	4
Scabies	1
Impetigo	33
Other skin diseases	253
Total	291

Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	157

Speech Therapy

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated by speech therapists	409

Other Treatment Given

		Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments	1,780
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,767
(d)	Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
	Ultra Violet Light	9

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:			
	(a) At periodic inspections	6,595		
	(b) As specials	708		
			Total (1)	7,303
(2)	Number found to require treatment			5,040
(3)	Number offered treatment			3,796
(4)	Number actually treated			2,847
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h)			5,653
(6)	Half-days devoted to:—			
	(a) Periodic (school) inspection	72		
	(b) Treatment	1,260		
			Total (6)	1,332
(7)	Fillings:—			
	(a) Permanent teeth	4,282		
	(b) Temporary teeth	238		
			Total (7)	4,520
(8)	Number of teeth filled:—			
	(a) Permanent teeth	3,704		
	(b) Temporary teeth	235		
			Total (8)	3,939

(9) Extractions:—			
(a) Permanent teeth	1,120		
(b) Temporary teeth	2,526		
		Total (9)	3,646
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction			993
(11) Orthodontics:—			
(a) Cases commenced during the year			40
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year			35
(c) Cases completed during the year			29
(d) Cases discontinued during the year			9
(e) Pupils treated with appliances			54
(f) Removable appliances fitted			66
(g) Fixed appliances fitted			—
(h) Total attendances			423
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth			22
(13) Other operations:—			
(a) Permanent teeth	772		
(b) Temporary teeth	269		
		Total (13)	1,041

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